TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 16, 1859. NO. 58.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

☞ Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky. feb26 w&t-wtf

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's. feb22 w&t wtf

G. W. CRADDOCK ..... CHARLES F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice Law in co-partnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. jne1 w&t-wly

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. dec11 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgements of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
☞ OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House. nov15 tf.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the circuit courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.
☞ Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. mar7 ly

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

☞ Office on St. Clair st., with Jame Harlan.

GEO. W. PURKINS ..... B.N. J. MONROE.
Purkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in all the Courts of the Territory.
Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co.'s Bank. oc 21 w&t wtf

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
'59 vf Frankfort, Ky.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 22, 1858- tf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. nov27 w&t wtf.

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
☞ Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office. may19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. jan14 wly

B. F. DINKLE,

BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on moderate terms.
Job attended to in town and country, and satisfaction warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hardware store of Mr. John Hall, next door to the Farmers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.
jan14 w&t-wtf

ALE and BEER!
LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having considerably enlarged his establishment, and furnished the same with all the modern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is now prepared to furnish a superior article of

Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Distillers can be furnished at all times with prime Barley, Malt, and Hops.
At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that Messrs. PFEIFFER & KAHR have accepted the sole agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's prices, freight added.
All orders intrusted to the same will be filled with promptness and dispatch.
nov18 w&t-wtf D. F. WOLF.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory!
LOESCH & SCHWER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at the lowest prices. We warrant all of our work to give perfect satisfaction. Shop in Barstow's building, on Market street. mar24 w&t wtf

EGBERT & WRIGHT,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

IN all the late and fashionable styles, Graining, Varnishing, and Polishing; Gilding, Zinc, Oriental and Grecian Painting, Glazing and Paper Hanging. All work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. mar24 w&t wly

Opportunity for Business.

WE wish to engage active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village, and County in the United States.
Agents can realize from $500 to $1,000 per year.
For full particulars, address (inclosing stamp)
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
my20 w3m Box 451 P. O. Philadelphia, Pa

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,
ESTABLISHED 1841.

ARTHUR PETER ..... JAMES BUCHANAN.
PETER & BUCHANAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MUNN & BUCHANAN,)
LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

MANUFACTURERS of Cumming's Straw and Corn Stalk Cutter, Krauser's Cider Mills, Railroad Wheelbarrows, Steel Plows, Corn Shellers, Cane Pumps, and Agricultural Implements generally. Also dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris, Apples, Potatoes, &c., Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.
No. 484 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.
Catalogue of Seeds and Implements sent by mail gratis on application. april1 w&t-wtf

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 459 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts, Railroad Engineers, Insurance Companies, Merchants and others supplied at short notice. All work warranted. Their Books are made of the Best Material and in the most durable manner.
Book and Job Printing Neatly Executed.
apr7 w6m

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.
BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODRICH'S READERS,
EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS and TEACHERS look to your interest, and do not be humbugged by interested agents. These are the best books and are recommended by the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are published in Kentucky, by
MORTON & GRISWOLD.
apr7 w6m

A. JAEGER ..... P. JAEGER.
A. JAEGER & Co.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH CHINA.

GLASS and Earthenware, No. 229 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Nos. 139 and 141 Fourth street, Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.
jne22 w&t-wtf.

SAMUEL L. LEE ..... J. W. OWEN.
Boots & Shoes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
Spring Goods Just Received.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as cheap as any other house in the city.
SAML. L. LEE & CO., 429 Market street, second door above Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
mar21 w&t-wly

GEO. H. CARY ..... R. L. TALBOT.
CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSORS TO
BELL, TALBOT & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS, Oils, &c., 153 Wall street between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. mar22 w&t-wly

N. V. GERHART,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,
No. 106 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of CLOTH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS kept always on hand and made to order. sep23 w&t-wly

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S.
TAILORING
AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 467 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d and 4th, North side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Hats, Crape, Merinoes, Broad Cloths, Shawls, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., dyed to any color.
☞ GENTLEMEN'S Clothing of every description Repaired and Scoured in a superior manner, warranted not to be excelled in the country.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to. oct15 tf w&wly

JOSEPH HALL, JR. ..... LOUIS HADDOX
HADDOX & BRO.,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. HALL.
COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Third st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE will manufacture and keep on hand CARRIAGES of every description and latest fashion. sep23 w&t-wly

J. C. WEBB ..... E. E. LEVERING.
WEBB & LEVERING,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 521, Southeast corner Main Street, three doors below Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER. oct19 w&t-wly

HENRY WEHMHOFF,
UPHOLSTERER!
No. 517 South Side Main St., bet. 2d and 3d, Louisville, Ky.

CONSTANTLY on hand Curtain Goods, Window Shades, and Trimmings, Springs, Hair, Cotton, Moss, and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Pillows, and Bolsters.
All kinds of Upholstery done at short notice and upon reasonable terms.
mar22 w&t-wtf

Melodeons---Melodeons.

MELODEONS—Just received a supply of the celebrated Melodeons manufactured by Treat & Lemsler, New Haven, Conn., for which we are the Wholesale Agents of the Southwestern States, which enables us to sell them at the lowest Eastern retail prices, and to furnish dealers at factory wholesale rates. We have a long list of testimonials of the superiority of these instruments over all others, which can be seen upon application.
We shall continue to keep a assortment of Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, so favorably known in this market, which makes our stock of first-class Melodeons the most complete found in the West. Every instrument warranted.
TRIPP & CRAGG.
my3 w&t-wtf 119 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
No. 470 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mill Warehouse,
Louisville, Ky.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND
Furnishing Articles.
FOR
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institutions, Steamboats, &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!
jne1 w&t-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
No. 187, Corner of Main & Fourth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, from New York. Having a resident partner in New York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles and the very best material.
☞ Extra large size Garments always on hand and for sale low by
sep23 w&t-wtf SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMENS
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
mar10 w&t-wly Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. MAYERS
NEW YORK MILLINERY &
FANCY STORE,
No. 505 Market street, between Third and Fourth
sep23 w&t-wtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM P. WHALEY,
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Northeast Corner
Market and Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
sep23 w&t-wly

PETER RUHL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES, Gimps, Cord and Tassels; also, Military Coats of every description, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Regalia Trimmings.
No. 115 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
sep23 w&t wly LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Seed & Agricultural Warehouse.
J. D. BONDURANT,
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

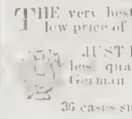
DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Vines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Power and Hand Corn Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Harness, Whips, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines of all sorts, Plaster, Cement, White Sand and Lime, Rails of Barrows and Implements generally, &c., &c.
sep23 w&t w1f

HART, MAFOTHER & CO.,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, Ky.,

And No. 36 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
EXECUTE, in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PLAIN AND COLORED LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c. oct7 w&t-wtf

JAMES B. WOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 451 Market st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the low price of *Four Dollars.* sep23 w&t-wly



JUST RECEIVED—38 cases of the best quality of Italian, French, and German
VIOLINS,
36 cases superior American and French
GUITARS,
SAXHORNS,
ROTARY VALVE CORNETS,
FLUTINAS
ACCORDEONS,
TUMBLING POLEKAS WITH REGISTERS,
DRUMS—FIFES—FLUTES—CLARIONETS—BANJOS—TAMBORINES—FLAGEOLETS—and STRINGS
of superior quality for all instruments.
We would call the attention of dealers to the above as we are determined to sell wholesale or retail at such prices as will be sure to please. Give us a call and see for yourselves.
TRIPP & CRAGG,
119 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. my3 w&t-wtf

NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859
FOR this season I have on hand a beautiful assortment at **Eastern Prices** of
VALENTINES,
Novel styles of SENTIMENTALS; ALSO,
New COMICS and Moveable COMICS

Sparkling entirely new. Prices ranging from 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 85, 100, 130 cents, and $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, up to $10 00. An assortment will be in daily receipt of new goods, and on receipt of the money, or postage stamps, for small amounts. Address,
JOHN W. CLARK, Bookseller,
Mozart Hall, Four n street, Louisville, Ky.
jan11 w&t-wtf

U. B. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evarts & Burton,)
511 MAIN STREET,
Breckinridge Buildings, above 3d, Louisville, Ky.,

DEALER in PAPER HANGINGS,
Looking Glasses and Plates,
Cornice and Gilt Work of every description,
French Glass, Stained Glass,
Portrait and Picture Frames,
Artists' Materials,
ALSO,
DAGUERREOTYPE STOCK.

My Gallery, of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call and examine. mar22 w&t-w6m

T. G. WATERS,
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.
sep23 w&t-wly **Louisville, Ky.**

W. H. KEENE ..... EDWARD HENSLEY
W. H. KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.
JANUARY 3, 1859
GROCERIES, &c.

OLD Government Java and Prime Rio Coffee; Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation Molasses; German, Castile, and Fancy Soaps; Tallow, Star, and Sperm Candles; Mackerel in kits and packages; Hams, Lard and Shoulders; Soda, Cream and Pearl; Saleratus, Crackers, Dried Beef, and Pickles; Prime Cavendish, Leaf, Plug, and Shorts Navy, and Fine Cut Tobacco; Shovels and Spades, Cut Nails, and Screws, Shovels and Spades, Cut Nails, and Screws, Black Tea, Venetian Paints, Tobacco and Cigars, every variety of brands; Candles, White Lead and Water, by bbls or less quantity. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds; Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Tar; Blasting and Rifle Powder; Sauces, Extracts, Pickles, and Table Oil.
jne1 w&t wtf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLS' JUNIOR, No. 1 ..... $4 00.
No. 2 ..... 10 00.
No. 3 ..... 15 00.

The
Cincinnati Type Foundry
AND
PRINTING MATERIAL WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Offer at wholesale for Cash or approved credit, a complete assortment of
Printing Materials,
of the best quality and latest styles, at as low prices as can be had of any other Type Foundry in the United States.
Also on hand a variety of
HAND, JOB, & CYLINDER PRESSES,
of the most approved construction.
Printers, who are in want of anything in our line, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the lowest.
L. T. Wells, Agent
au3

ROB'T MITCHELL ..... FRED'K RAMMELSBERG.
Mitchell & Rammelsberg,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

NO. 99 west Fourth street, next to Post-Office, *Cincinnati.* Factory corner John and Second streets. ap7 w&t-w3m*

EDWIN R. BART ..... WM. C. HICKCOX.
Bart & Hickcox,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

HOSE, STEAM PACKING & MACHINE BELTING, at Factory prices. A superb lot of Goods in every great variety. Orders from dealers promptly filled. 119 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. ap7 w&t-wly

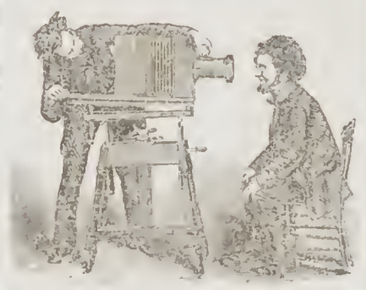
F. W. Rauch,
PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN
SHEET MUSIC.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, &c., 82 west Fourth road, 2 door east of Vine, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
☞ Music bound; Pianos tuned and repaired. Orders by mail promptly attended to. ap7 w&t-wly

CARPETING.

I AM NOW OPENING
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN CARPETS, &C.
Comprising all the LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS. Will be sold
VERY LOW FOR CASH.
HENRY FALLS,
No. 65 West Fourth Street,
ap7 w&t-w3m Bet. Walnut & Vine, Cincinnati.

PORTER'S ART PALACE,



No. 100 Fourth street, opposite the Post-Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.
PORTER & HOAG, PROPRIETORS.

THIS is the largest and most magnificent establishment in America, and it contains the most highly-finished and beautiful display of Life and Miniature Portraits, in oil colors.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes, to any size, and finished in oil colors, giving a splendid Portrait in oil with all the accuracy of a Daguerreotype.
Our Kentucky Friends
Will please bear in mind that all work done at our Gallery is warranted satisfactory.
WE OCCUPY
Fifteen rooms, and employ six of the best Painters in this country, and take great pleasure in giving our customers the most artistic and highly finished work.
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, & Melainotypes
Taken daily at very reasonable prices.
☞ Come by all means when you visit our city and see this beautiful Gallery of Art.
PORTER & HOAG,
No. 100 Fourth st., opposite the Post-Office.
apr7 w&t-wly

J. Le Boutillier & Brothers,
No. 30 Fourth st., bet. Main & Walnut,
CINCINNATI,
305 Canal street New York. | 812 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

HAVE just received a full supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising every variety and style suited to the season.
The Ladies will Find
An endless variety of Dress Goods, from which they cannot fail to suit themselves as to quality and price—comprising, in part, Silks, Shawls, and Lawns; Embroideries, Laces, and Gloves, with an endless variety of Ribbons and Trimmings to match every dress; Barèges, Grenadine, and Organdie; Double Skirts and Robes, of new and beautiful design.
N. B. Each article is offered at a fixed price, from which there is no deviation.
apr7 w&t-wly

MARTIN NIXON ..., THOMAS NIXON ... WM. H. CHATFIELD.
NIXON & CHATFIELD,
(Successors to Nixon & Gano,)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
PRINTING INKS,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers. ap7 w&t w6m

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
AND
STEAM ENGINES,
Cor. John & Water Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.

LANE & BODLEY'S **Portable Circular Saw Mills** are constructed on the most improved **Scientific Principles**—are strong and durable—can be worked with fewer hands and less power, and will do more work than any other Mill. They will do, at the least,
Three to Four times the Work
Of a Sash Mill, at a less first cost and less running expenses.
For descriptive Circular and price list, address as above. All kinds of
HUB, SPOKE, FELLOE & WHEEL MACHINERY,
Sash and Door Makers', Furniture and Chair Makers' Machinery:
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &C., &C.
aug19 w1y

Pianos at 74 West Fourth Street.

HALLET, Newton & Bradbury, of New York, Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore; are for sale for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano, at 74 and 76 West Fourth street.
C. M. MURCH,
Depot for Melodeons.
je25 w&t-wtf

Pianos at 66 West Fourth Street.

HALLET, Davis & Co., of Boston; Hazelton & Brothers, of New York; Raver, Bacon & Co., New York; Peters, Cragg & Co., of New York, are for sale for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano, at 66 West Fourth street.
C. M. MURCH,
Depot for Melodeons.
je25 w&t-wtf

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
MADISON ST., BET. PIKE AND SEVENTH,
COVINGTON, KY.
C. BLACKBURN ..... Proprietor.

Location Central; Accommodations Good; Charges Moderate.
☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. je2 w&t-wtf

Duhme & Co.,

Importers and manufacturers of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Watch Movements, Tools and Materials, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, &c., southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, *Cincinnati,* Ohio
ap7 w&t-wly

RALPH C. McCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,

AND Dealer in fine Linens and gents' furnishing goods. No. 19 W. Fourth St., South Side, bet. Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, O. (Opposite the first Presbyterian church.) Sign of the Marble Shirt.
☞ Shirts made to order by measurement and warranted to fit. feb5 w&t-wly

ENGLISH
CARPETING
RINGWALT & AVERY,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
CARPETING,
OIL CLOTHS AND DRAPERY,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE BUILDING,
No. 69 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
jn2 w&t-wly

NEW IMPORTATION OF
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

LEHMAN SCHLOSS ..... C. B. GETZ
SCHLOSS & GETZ,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
Frankfort, Ky.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership for the manufacture and sale of every description of ready-made clothing. Their principal house is in Cincinnati, and their personal attention is given to the manufacture of clothing, the articles offered for sale by them being made in the best manner and of the latest and most fashionable cut. They call the attention of the public to their branch house in Frankfort, where they keep constantly on hand a large and elegant assortment of clothing and furnishing goods. They are now just in receipt of their Spring and Summer goods, the largest and best selected stock ever offered in this market, consisting of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Umbrellas, &c.
&c. SCHLOSS & GETZ.
mar15 t-w&wtf

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
822 Chestnut Street,
(opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES.

PATEK, PHILLIPE & Co., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-Keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
Sole Authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss Watches. Rich Jewelry, new designs. Diamonds, Pearls, and all the Fashionable Styles. Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style, quality, and finish.
☞ Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their
NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,
a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
☞ Uniform Prices, in plain figures, and no variation. je15 1-w&wly

A CHANGE!

I HAVE this day sold my establishment to Mr. S. C. BULL, and take great pleasure in recommending him to my old friends and patrons.
January 3, 1858. W. M. TODD.

BOOKS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c,
S. C. BULL,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. M. TODD,)

HAS purchased this old and well-known establishment, and solicits a continuance of the patronage of its former customers, pledging himself that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
jan4 w&t-wtf

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 18, 1859, trains going West will leave Frankfort at 6:55, A. M., and 4:30, P. M.
Eastward trains will leave Frankfort at 9:20, A. M., and 6:00 P. M.
Both Westward Trains connect at Lawrenceburg closely with Greenup Packet for Maysville, and at Cincinnati with trains for Columbus, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Versailles connect with both Eastward trains.
SAML. L. LEE, *Superintendent.*
ap18 w&t wtf

HAIR BRUSHES—The largest variety in Frankfort at Little Mill's Drug Store.

Wood, Eddy & Co.'s
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE
$40,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
Successors to GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in Delaware,
offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday in July, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public under the superintendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 372 draws Wednesday, July 6.
Class 384 draws Wednesday, July 13.
Class 396 draws Wednesday, July 20.
Class 408 draws Wednesday, July 27.

Thirty-two Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-six Prizes.
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
TO BE DRAWN
Each Wednesday in July.

1 Prize	of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 do	of	20,000	is	20,000
1 do	of	15,000	is	15,000
1 do	of	10,000	is	10,000
1 do	of	6,000	is	6,000
1 do	of	5,089	is	5,089
40 do	of	1,000	are	40,000
40 do	of	500	"	20,000
200 do	of	250	"	50,000
65 do	of	100	"	6,500
65 do	of	70	"	4,550
65 do	of	50	"	3,250
65 do	of	40	"	2,600
1,848 do	of	20	"	36,960
27,440 do	of	10	"	270,400
34,396 Prizes amounting to				$589,589

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages in the above scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 26 Whole Tickets,	$149 50
Certificate of Package of 26 Half Tickets,	74 75
Certificate of Package of 26 Quarter Tickets,	37 37

DELAWARE LOTTERY!
CLASS NO. 414,
Draws on Saturday, July 30th, 1859.
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots
1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$70,000!

2 Prizes of	$25,000!	2 Prizes of	5,348!
2 Prizes of	20,000!	20 Prizes of	2,000!
2 Prizes of	15,000!	60 Prizes of	1,000!
2 Prizes of	10,000!	&c.,	&c., &c.
32,396 Prizes amounting to			$1,198,197!

Whole Tickets $20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,
Inclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves, or Quarters, on receipt of which we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.
Immediately after the drawing the drawn numbers will be sent with a written explanation.
☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, County, and State.
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us
AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE,
from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be inclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOP," or the Express Company cannot receive them.
☞ Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
je25 w&t-wtf Wilmington, Delaware.
☞ The Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries are published in the New York Herald.

SPRING GOODS!
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
IMPORTERS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
HOUSE AND
Steamboat Furnishing
GOODS,
MATS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &C.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends at Frankfort and the surrounding country, that we are now prepared to offer them, upon the *most advantageous terms,* the largest, best selected, and most complete stock of the above goods ever before exhibited in this or any other city west of New York.
Our stock in all its various departments, has been selected with a special view to meet the wants of every class of customers that visit our city, and comprises every article in the above varieties desired by the Lady of Fashion, the Domestic Housekeeper, or the Planter.
Every article in our stock has been purchased direct of the Importer or Manufacturer thus enabling us to save at least two profits to the consumers who purchase their goods of us. We pledge ourselves to sell the cheapest goods in the State, therefore invite an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ *Terms cash—one price only.*
DURKEE HEATH & CO.,
107 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
mar15 w&t-wtf Louisville, Ky.

107!
DURKEE, HEATH & CO,
GUARANTEES A SAVING OF
$15 00
ON EVERY PURCHASE OR PROPORTION OF
$100 00
Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
107
Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
my3 w&t-wtf

Books and Stationery.

A GENERAL assortment of School, Medical, Law, and Miscellaneous Books. All the late publications of the day to be had at
S. C. BULL'S.
jan20 w&t wtf

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,

SE. COR. MAIN ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum $4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

For House of Representatives,
GEO. R. VALLANDINGHAM,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SATURDAY.....JULY 16, 1859.

George Vallandingham and a Property Qualification for Office.

And more recently, the Democracy of the county, have brought out as a candidate for the Legislature a young gentleman who has avowed his settled determination to exert all his tremendous influence to remove the Capital, if a sufficient number of our people vote against him to accomplish his defeat. The only choice he leaves us, is, to vote for him or have our property depreciated in value by the removal of the Capital. *He has no property here, and cannot be injured pecuniarily or personally, whether good or evil befall the city.* He can, therefore, without hurting himself, do all he can to ruin the city and county, and has declared his intention to do so, so far as the removal of the Capital will effect that object.

The above is a portion of the leading editorial of the Opposition organ at this place in its issue of yesterday, and is a reiteration of sentiments heretofore expressed by that paper. It is not matter hastily and unthoughtfully thrown in to round off a paragraph, but it is a cool, deliberate proposition once before laid down and now strengthened by repetition, to the people of this county to insist upon a property qualification for the office of Representative. An offensive allusion to Mr. Vallandingham's pecuniary condition had already been thrust before the people. We had already been told that he was "a young gentleman who has no *interest at stake* in keeping the Capital where it is, and could, at a moment's warning, *without any sacrifice whatever*, follow the State House if it was put upon wheels;" while in contrast to all this, Mr. Rodman was a great man, and, "moreover, *identified with the county* by investing his *all* amongst us." But this insinuation against the poverty of the Democratic candidate was not plain enough, and accordingly, as we have quoted above, the Opposition organ now comes out and tells us distinctly that Mr. Vallandingham "has no property here," and consequently has no interest in the weal of this town and county. In all the course of our reading we have never been witness to the expression of a sentiment or a proposition so justly meriting the indignation of all citizens of a free country. We do not know whether we are more astonished or disgusted.

Penitently we confess the charge, that George Vallandingham has no houses, lands, negroes, or money—that his rent-roll is nothing—his bank dividend stated by a O—and that the county and city assessors, in their yearly rounds, report him only for a paltry $1 50 on his head. We cannot deny that he is poor, and perhaps it may be true that his competitor's taxes to the city, county, and State would overbalance not only all the money that he has now, but all that he may earn in the course of a year. The charge of poverty cannot be averted from his head, and if the election is to be determined upon a property qualification, his chances are as slim as his purse. If a man's patriotism and the interest he feels in a town of which he is a citizen are to be measured only by the standard of money, then Mr. Rodman has more merit, at least a thousand times more, than George Vallandingham.

There is another charge contained in the paragraph quoted above to which we wish to enter an emphatic denial. Mr. Vallandingham is not in favor of a removal of the capital from Frankfort, and has never been; and if honored by an election to the Legislature, he will do everything in his power to promote the interest of a town and county near to him by every tie that can bind a man to his home and kindred. Any one entertaining a doubt upon the subject can have assurance of the fact from his own lips: but we think the number of doubters is small. Mr. Vallandingham is young and poor. He has not a moneyed interest in this town, but all the interest a poor man could have in any spot of the free country in which he was born and lives, in his case, is centred in Frankfort and Franklin county. His parents and ancestors for several generations live and have lived amongst us. His kindred are scattered through the county, and reside, we believe, in every precinct. None of them that we know of could be called rich; but it must sound strange in their ears to hear from one of the newspapers of the town, that one of their own blood has no interest in the welfare of a county and town which has surely as many marks of their labor and enterprise and public spirit as could be shown by the Opposition candidate as his own handiwork—and that this young man "could at a moment's warning, *without any sacrifice whatever*, follow the State House if it was put upon wheels."

While the Opposition organ is attempting arguments to prove that the interests of the town would be best served by the election of Mr. Rodman we might undertake a similar task in favor of Mr. Vallandingham. We might remind [illegible] interested in the material welfare and prosperity of this place, that the next Legislature will be decidedly Democratic in both branches, no matter how Franklin county votes, and that we shall have a Democratic Governor and other State officers here, and that therefore it is palpably our best policy to be represented by one who will be able to exert an influence with the dominant majority in the House, and be in all their councils to guard our local interests. We say we might remind the people of these arguments in favor of our candidate, but we prefer that the candidates shall stand or fall on their respective merits and their principles, as both are known to the people. We freely accord to Mr. Rodman all that is due to him, and in doing so our opinion of his qualifications for Representative are not to be changed by the fact that he is rich or poor. Our assent can never be obtained to the doctrine of a property qualification for office.

☞We shall not attempt an answer to the attacks made upon the peculiar church services of Episcopalians and Catholics by the Opposition paper here. Although that paper may make capital for the Opposition candidate for the Legislature by ridiculing both of those churches, we deem it out of the line of our business as a political journalist to attack or defend the service of any Christian church, or enter into a theological discussion of any kind. We believe that the good taste of this community will sufficiently rebuke unwarranted assaults upon religious denominations, and we submit the subject to that tribunal.

It is not our good fortune to be a member of any church, but we have always believed that the prayers of a Catholic, no matter in what language uttered, or the prayer of an Episcopalian, spoken or read from a book, were alike acceptable with the prayers of any other Christians offered in purity of heart. We have not learned to distinguish the merits of the different forms of church service or church faith among Christians, and in these matters we apprehend the Opposition paper may have some advantage of us in a theological discussion. Outsider as we are in religious matters, we have too much respect for anything in the shape of a Christian church to attempt to ridicule it, and we therefore decline further discussion.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

We give up much of our editorial space to Gov. Harris' letter in relation to the right of our naturalized citizens traveling in foreign countries to the protection of this government. It is one of the ablest documents of the campaign. It puts a proper construction upon Cass' Hofer letter, and takes a strong Democratic position upon the question. It will most effectually silence the demagoguery of the Opposition who are claiming to be the champions of our naturalized citizens *in Europe*, while they practically exclude them from the enjoyment of their constitutional rights in this country.

PRESTONSBURG, 11th July, 1859.

EDITOR YEOMAN: I have been in eight counties of the Sixth Congressional District in the last ten days. The trouble growing out of the conflict between Capt. Garrard and H. F. Rice, Esq., is vanishing, and the Rice men, like true and good Democrats, are falling into ranks for Capt. Garrard in good earnest. The sound of the Democratic cannon from Sandy Valley will come booming down on Adams' friends, in the Southwest end of the district, like distant thunder in the dead of winter.

Our State ticket bears most gloriously up under the unfortunate circumstances which characterized the early part of the canvass. I hope three weeks will bring all right, and the "Gibraltar" of former contests will still maintain her position. Yours truly,

☞On Friday a man named Murphy murdered James Casey at Henderson. Murphy was arrested. On Saturday, the grand jury returned an indictment against him. On Saturday evening he was tried and found guilty. And on Monday the Judge sentenced him to be hung.

NAVAL.—Robert L. Phythian, of this city, is among the number of those officers who have recently passed their final examination, and are now passed-midshipmen in the navy.

PROMOTED.—Second Lieutenant Eugene W. Crittenden, of this city, has been promoted to be First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A.

☞The letter from Prestonsburg in another column gives a good account of affairs in the Sixth District.

A SUGGESTION.—Why don't General Harlan promise the wheat growers of the Eighth District that he will fix up some sort of a tariff to protect their wheat? Large crops of wheat are raised in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the competition which the wheat growers of this Congressional District have to meet, is certainly greater than that which the hemp growers have to contend with. Gen. Harlan promised if elected, to take care of the hemp growers, but he never said wheat once. We don't think the wheat men ought to vote for him, and we know of a great many of them who will not.—*Paris Flag.*

ALL OVER WITH US.—The Know-Nothings have done gone and got that "eloquent young Kinney" of Henderson, to "address the people on the political topics of the day." It will be recollected that young Kinney was one of "the truly eloquent and gifted young Americans," who helped to carry the State for Buchanan, by making speeches for Fillmore in 1856. He labored with Tom Green and Harlan in that great work. It is cured in the Plugs to turn this modern Demosthenes loose upon us now. But when did a Plug Ugly ever have mercy on a Democrat?

Paris Flag.

From the Nashville Union.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Letter of Gov. Harris.

NASHVILLE, July 9th, 1859.

To His Excellency:

GOV. I. G. HARRIS—DEAR SIR: The recent letters of Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, upon the rights and responsibilities of naturalized citizens, who may, after such naturalization, return to their native land, have been commented upon by many of the foreign citizens here, of whom we are a portion, and we would respectfully request you to give your construction of the doctrine promulgated in the letter to A. V. Hofer, as also your own views, as to our rights and responsibilities as naturalized citizens visiting our fatherland.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
F. THOMA,
JOHN H. BUDEKE,
F. BILLIOD,
P. BILLIOD,
H. METZ,
ROBT. WEITMULLER,
THOMAS FARRELL,
M. BURNS,
HENRY STONELAKE,
ANDA A. O'KANE,
JAS. G. MOORE,
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date was handed to me a few minutes since, and as I am compelled to leave the city upon the next train to fill my appointments in East Tennessee I hasten to answer without being able to give the subject that consideration and thorough examination which its importance demands.

I hold it to be undeniably true, however, that under our Constitution and laws, the *rights* to protection and the *duties* of the American citizen, whether *native or naturalized*, are precisely the same.

When the foreigner severs the ties which bound him to other governments and takes the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, he takes upon himself all the *obligations, responsibilities* and *duties* of citizenship, and thereby unquestionably entitles himself to the *rights* and *privileges* of a *citizen*.—Amongst the most important of these, may be mentioned the right to demand of his Government the protection of life, liberty, and property, at home and abroad, and the Government is bound by every consideration of self-respect, good faith, and duty, to extend that protection. This general rule, however, is not without exceptions, for if the native or naturalized American citizen has committed crime or violated the penal laws of a foreign government, he would be answerable to that Government at any time when within its jurisdiction.

The doctrine of perpetual allegiance to the land of nativity, as contended for by most governments of the old world, being inconsistent with the natural rights of man, cannot meet the approbation of the Government of the United States. Many instances of the resistance of this doctrine by our Government in its early history might be cited, if I had the time for full investigation.

The position of this Government under the Pierce administration in 1853, is distinctly stated by Mr. Secretary Marcy in his note to the Austrian Minister, as follows:

"Whenever, by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes *clothed with our national character*, be he a native or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of better fortune for himself and posterity, he can claim the *protection of this Government*, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is its *duty* to MAKE ITS NATIONALITY RESPECTED BY OTHER NATIONS, AND RESPECTABLE IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE."

Again Mr. Marcy said:

"International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect. If a person *goes from this country* on record, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection, as an *American citizen*. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality."

Under the Buchanan administration, by the instructions from the State Department to the Representative of this Government at the Court of Berlin, dated 12th of May, 1859, it is explicitly stated

"That this Government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. In this age of the world the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory, to inhabit for a life-time a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government whatever."

I understand Gen. Cass in his letter to Hofer, to which you call my attention, as repudiating this doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and as simply admitting the right of all governments to punish crime, including the crime of *desertion*, according to the law of that government, when the party voluntarily places himself within its jurisdiction.

I regret to say, however, that there has been some conflict of opinion amongst American statesmen upon this question of perpetual allegiance, and that a portion of them have not always been ready to extend protection to the naturalized citizens abroad, as will be seen by reference to the following note, dated June 1st, 1852, from Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, under the Fillmore administration:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 1, 1852.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Mr. Riddell of the 27th ultimo, inquiring whether Mr. Victor B. Depierre, *a native of France, but a naturalized citizen of the United States*, can expect the protection of this government in that country when proceeding thither with a passport from this Department. In reply, I have to inform you, *that it is understood to be the fact, the government of France does not acknowledge the right of natives of that country to renounce their allegiance, it may insist on claiming the services when found within French jurisdiction.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't. servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

In his note to Ignacio Tolen dated June 25th, 1852, Mr. Webster says:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 25, 1852.

The respect paid to any passport granted by this Department to a naturalized citizen, formerly a subject of Spain, *will depend upon the laws of that nation in relation to the allegiance due its authority by its native born subjects. If that government recognises the right of its subjects to denationalize themselves, and to acquire with the citizens of other countries*, the usual passport will be a safeguard to you; *but if allegiance to the Crown of Spain may not legally be renounced by its subjects, you must expect to be liable to the obligations of a Spanish subject if you voluntarily place yourself within the jurisdiction of that government.*

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Under the same Administration, Mr. Everett, Secretary of State addressed a letter to our Minister at Berlin, under date of 11th of January, 1853, in reference to several cases which had been presented by that Minister. "The question raised," Mr. Everett writes, "*has received the particular attention of the President.*" The following extracts sufficiently state the doctrine:

"It, then, a Prussian subject, born and living under this state of Law, chooses to emigrate to a foreign country without obtaining the certificate which alone can discharge him from the obligation of military services, he takes that step at his own risk. He elects to go abroad under the burden of a duty which he owes to his government. His departure is of the nature of an escape from her laws; and if, at any subsequent period, he is indiscreet enough to return to his native country, he cannot complain if those laws are executed to his disadvantage. His case resembles that of a soldier or sailor enlisted by conscription or other compulsory process in the army or navy. If he should desert the service of his country, and thereby render himself amenable to military law, no one would expect that he could return to his native land and bid defiance to its laws because in the mean time he might have become a naturalized citizen of a foreign State.

"For these reasons, and without entering into the discussion of the question of perpetual allegiance, the President is of opinion that, if a subject of Prussia, lying under a legal obligation in that country to perform a certain amount of military duty, leaves his native land, and, without performing the duty or obtaining a 'certificate of emigration,' comes to the United States and is naturalized, and afterwards, for any purpose whatever, goes back to Prussia, it is not competent for the United States to protect him from the operation of the Prussian law. The case may be one of great hardship, especially if the omission to procure the certificate arose from inadvertence or ignorance; but this fact, though a just ground for sympathy, does not alter the case as one of international law."

While I admit the right of all Governments to punish crimes against their laws, I cannot assent to the doctrine that a foreigner, who has, under the solemn sanction of his oath, adjured allegiance to the government of his birth and declared allegiance to our government, can rightfully be placed in a position where he might be compelled to take up arms against the country of his adoption.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to assure you that the views I have here announced are no new or hastily formed opinions. They are consistent with the doctrines I have entertained during my whole political life, and in conformity with the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, which has always declared, as often as it has assembled in national convention, "That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic Faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books."

These sentiments I am still ready to maintain, not only as a member of the party which has always avowed them, but as an individual, whether in public or private station.

Very respectfully,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Messrs Thomas Farrell, M. Burns, Andrew O'Kane, and others.

Address of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

But there is one question comparatively new to the country, in the form in which it is presented, that has occasioned some diversity of sentiment among us, and which has not been settled authoritatively, as some Democrats contend, by the highest councils of the party. We refer to what is commonly known as the Territorial question. The most ingenious and labored efforts have been made to confuse the public mind on this subject, but when rescued from the incomprehensible jargon of the demagogues, it merely raises an inquiry, which should be calmly and candidly met, as to the nature and extent of the legislative power possessed by the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, in the political relations of such territory to the Government and States of the Union. We do not now propose to discuss this question at any considerable length, or to say much more than briefly to express our views regarding it. We presume that every true Democrat will yield his ready adhesion to the principle of popular sovereignty, when rightly interpreted and applied. But real popular sovereignty is not a spurious political idea, indefinite, vagrant, and accidental. It is, when properly defined, nothing more nor less than the right of self government pervading our entire system, but expressly limited in its action by the Constitution and the laws. It cannot exist legitimately outside of these. Otherwise, instead of being, as it is under our Government, the touch-stone of order, justice, and peace, it would become the source of multiplied disorders and constant anarchy. Thus defined and limited, popular sovereignty is equally incompatible with the rash proceedings of a mob, as with the edicts of a tyrant. We cannot, therefore, subscribe to the illegitimate assumptions of "*squatter sovereignty.*" We are clearly of opinion that a Territory of the United States can, in no respect whatever, be regarded as either a foreign or sovereign State. Nor can it enjoy, by possibility, any political capacity independent of, or inconsistent with, the government of the Union established by the States, by whose agency they, *the States*, through an expenditure of *their* treasure, and it may be, *their* blood, have acquired the very territory in question, as so much public domain or "*common property.*" Where, let us ask, resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the United States? Is it not admitted by all to be with the Federal Government? Where shall we look for the right and power to ascertain and fix all Territorial boundaries? Is it not to the Federal Government? Where shall we seek the right and power and duty to dispose of all lands embraced in the territory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where in the government of a Territory is lodged the Executive authority? It is lodged in the hands of a Federal Governor. Where is the Judicial power of a Territorial government? In the keeping of a Federal Judiciary. Where is the Legislative power? Every one knows it did not exist, and that it could not legally exist, until called in to being by the Federal Congress, in the organic act of Territorial government. In all these demonstrations of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Territorial government, we behold the direct, positive, and tangible evidences of the presence of the sovereignty of the government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of squatter or Territorial legislative sovereignty, or popular sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact and preposterous in logic.

But it must be borne in mind that the Federal Government cannot act in a Territory as a despot or arbitrary ruler; *and here is the difference between our doctrine and that of the Wilmot Provisionists.* It must govern in a Territory in the sense of the Constitution, from which it derives its life and its every function, and it is bound to respect, with strict impartiality, the rights and interests of all parties concerned, these parties being the States and people of the States respectively. Now the government of a Territory is not natural and indefeasible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise the few thousand inhabitants of a Territory, after its acquisition by purchase, or as indemnity for war expenses perhaps, would have the right to set themselves up as a foreign State, if they so fixed, and to deny the jurisdiction of the United States. But Congress, when establishing a government in a Territory, cannot impart to it authority to do, by feeble Territorial enactments, what Congress itself cannot undertake to perform under the Constitution and can never venture to undertake, except in flagrant usurpation of powers not delegated but reserved to the States.

We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision particularly protecting slave or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial government. But if a Territory attempt nullification or rebellion, in the shape of resistance to acts of Congress, or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legitimate acts done in and by virtue of the constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down, not so much for the sake of slave, or any other kind of property, or even of the personal rights of citizens that may be thereby invaded, though constituting a sufficient reason for the movement, *as looking to the necessity of its own preservation.* But before the happening of any such act of nullification, or rebellion, and at the time of organizing a Territorial government, the presumptions are all in favor of a legal and peaceful course of political conduct on the part of the inhabitants of a Territory; *whereas the doctrine of Congressional intervention would assume the reverse.* In fine, we are disposed to maintain on this question and at all times, the fundamental principle of the *equality of the States.* We are distinctly opposed to any compulsory relinquishment, in the name of squatter sovereignty, of the rights of the State of Pennsylvania, as one of the sovereign proprietors of all the public domain or Territorial property of the United States, and we still occupy, without any change of opinion, the ground held by the following resolution of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

This resolution distinctly represents the marked difference between the revolutionary efforts of the first squatters in a new Territory to abolish negro slavery or to prevent the introduction of slave property into the Territory, by the incompetent agency of a Territorial Legislature, and the constitutional and quiet exercise of the rights of sovereignty, by the people of a Territory in the formation of a State Constitution with or without domestic slavery, as they may determine. In the meantime, the citizens of each and every State, being in all respects equal with each other under the Constitution, take their various kinds of property with them into the Territory, and while in a Territorial condition they and their property are all equally protected by the Constitution of the United States and the Dred Scott decision. We thus stand on the sure foundation of the Constitution and the law, which sternly and justly deny *the arbitrary power of one set of settlers to confiscate the property of another set.* We thus avoid, too, those contests between settlers, by which the people are kept in a constant state of commotion and turbulence, with murder, rapine, burnings, and all kinds of violent acts, throughout their entire Territorial existence, and to the prejudice of their best interests, and of the peace and harmony of the States of the Union.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, July 14, 1859

CAUSES DECIDED.

Graham v Graham's adm'r, Nelson; reversed.
Smith v Crume et al., Nelson; reversed.
Smith et ux. v Wilson, Nelson; affirmed.
Wilson v Trustees Hardstown Female Academy, Nelson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Cassity and wife v Bailey, Bath; petition for re-hearing filed.

Hamilton v Smith, Wilson & Co., Bath; given until 10th day of term to file petition for re-hearing.

Taylor v Martin's ex'rs, Hickman; appellee filed brief.

Lyon's heirs v Mayo's heirs, McCracken; continued.

Hurt v Scott, McCracken; continued.

Hamilton v Smith's heirs, Larue;
Rodman v Forline's ex'rs, Larue—were argued.

Maxwell et al. v Maxwell, Nelson; argument continued by C. A. Wickliffe for appellants and Grigsby for appellee.

FRIDAY, July 15, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Savings Bank v Bouton, Kenton; reversed.
Robinson v Gibson's ex'rs, Gallatin; affirmed.
Patterson & Cooper v Ford's heirs, Pulaski; reversed.
Seamonds v Seamonds et al, Bourbon; affirmed.
Webster v Pittman et al, Harrison; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Letton et ux. v Young et ux, Bourbon; rehearing granted.

Moseley v Moseley, Mercer; petition for rehearing overruled.

Collins v James, Grant; given until 40th day of term to file petition for rehearing.

Berryman v Hollis, Owen; supersedeas quashed.

White v Corbin, Pendleton; fi. fa. indorsed for benefit of officers.

Pecantel et ux. v Atkinson, Graves, cross appeal granted.

Husbands v George, McCracken; continued.

Clanton v Williams, Graves; continued.

Hardy v Coleman, Calloway; continued.

Pecantel et ux. v Atkinson, Graves; was argued.

Maxwell et al. v Maxwell, Nelson—the argument concluded by Shuck for appellants.

$400!

A CHANCE FOR THE FAITHFUL.

All who believe that Bell or Harlan have the ghost of a chance are invited to face the music!

We are authorized to propose the following bets to any of the Opposition in this latitude who have the requisite amount of means, faith, and pluck to accept them, viz:

$10 on each Congressional district in Kentucky separately—that Magoffin's majorities exceed those of Buchanan, and that Bell's majorities fall short of those of Fillmore.

$50 that Magoffin is elected Governor.

$50 that Magoffin gets 2,500 majority.

$50 that Magoffin gets 5,000 majority.

$30 that Magoffin gets 7,000 majority.

$20 that Magoffin gets 10,000 majority.

ALSO,

$70 that Simms beats Harlan in this district.

$20 that Simms beats Harlan and Trabue together.

$10 that Trabue gets more votes than Harlan.

☞All the foregoing bets to be taken together, and in case either of the parties named should not run the race out, the bet in reference to him is drawn.

KENTUCKY OPPOSITIONISTS.—The records of the last few years, which the Democratic press are dusting off and bringing to light, make some of the Opposition leaders in Kentucky cut a rather ridiculous figure.

Prentice, the high priest of the Synagogue, for a long time avowed his Abolition sentiments, which he now hypocritically conceals, that he may the more surely encompass the overthrow of slavery. The Frankfort Yeoman disentombs a letter from Mr Harlan now running as a candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, advocating the election of Morton, Republican, over Governor Willard in the contest of 1856.

Bell himself, it appears, voted for Buckner for Congress, who had supported squarely the Wilmot Proviso. Another of the candidates for Congressional honors, Mr. Green Adams, actually voted for the Proviso. Still another, the candidate in the adjoining district, Colonel Jones, who opposed the repeal of the Missouri restriction, is now wasting his flesh in an almost daily effort to prove to the people that he is "sounder" than his competitor, Mr. Stevenson. Then we have our old friend Jackson, who, a few years back, was an Emancipationist, trying to run down Dr. Peyton for Congress in the Green River country because *he* is not sound. Such are a few specimens of the Opposition lights in Kentucky.—*Nashville Union.*

☞The Louisville Journal is at present divided between the eloquence of Joshua F. Bell and John M. Harlan. It don't really know which is the most eloquent. It is like a Jackass between two stacks of oats. It expends whole columns of nauseating eulogy upon both. They are both very great men, and "truly eloquent," and the Journal

"Could be happy with either.
Were 'tother dear charmer away."

Paris Flag.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sherrill, Mr. WILLIAMSON H. PITTMAN, of St. Louis, to Miss HANNAH DAVIESS, eldest daughter of Major Wm. Daviess, of Harrodsburg, Ky.

For Coroner.

☞J. C. COLEMAN (the present Coroner) is a candidate for re-election in August.
jel1 wt&wte

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Expedition to Liberia.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky will receive the aid of the State appropriation to move to Liberia for settlement there, upon application to the Agent of the Society. Those persons in the State who intend sending emancipated slaves to Liberia in the fall expedition will give notice of their intention to the Agent of the Society.

Address
A. M. COWAN,
jel1 w&t-w3m Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re election as Auditor o Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.

sep16 t-w&wte THOS. S. PAGE

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Commercial Bank of Kentucky and Branches,
On the 30th day of June, 1859.

ASSETS.		
Notes discounted	$305,422 62	
Bills of Exchange	1,746,907 23	
		$2,052,329 85
Suspended Debt	$17,171 56	
Suspended in Suit	8,700 00	
		25,871 56
Due from Banks		84,746 24
Real Estate for Banking Houses		50,730 40
Real Estate for Debt		8,788 97
Funds in Transitu		397 21
CASH ON HAND.		
Gold and Silver	$539,855 52	
Eastern Exchange	143,507 94	
Notes of other Banks	22,034 60	
		705,396 46
		$2,928,260 69
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	$1,100,000	
Amount paid in		$1,069,350 00
Circulation		1,407,516 00
Individual Depositors		260,711 86
Due to Banks		90,715 63
Dividends Unclaimed		1,185 44
Contingent Fund		10,953 50
Profit and Loss		87,788 26
		$2,928,260 69
Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss, as above	$98,481 76	
Deduct Dividend No. 13 of 5 per cent., declared this day	52,146 42	
Leaves Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss	$46,335 34	

JAS. L. DALLAM, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, July 6th, 1859. jy14 t-w3t

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

DECISIONS
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

White's adm'r et al. vs. Carrico's adm'r, } From Hardin.

Isaac Carrico died intestate in the county of Hardin. At the time of his death he was the guardian of Elizabeth R. Colvin. After administration was granted upon the estate of Carrico, this suit was brought for the settlement and distribution of the estate.

Amongst the claims presented in said suit against the estate, were the claims of the appellants against Carrico as guardian of E. R. Colvin for board, medical services, and other things furnished the ward by the direction of the guardian.

It was contended, in behalf of the appellants, that these claims against Carrico's estate were entitled to preference and priority of payment. The Circuit Judge rejected them as preferred claims, and directed that they should be paid *pro rata* with the other debts against the estate.

From this judgment and order of the Circuit Judge this appeal is taken.

Judge Wood delivered the opinion of the Court:

Section 33, chapter 37, Revised Statutes, page 340, relates to the settlement and distribution of insolvent estates. This section provides that the estate of a ward remaining in the hands of a decedent, together with certain other enumerated claims, shall be paid in full before any *pro rata* distribution shall be made.

It appears from the record that at the time of Carrico's death there was estate in his hands belonging to his said ward, E. R. Colvin, sufficient to pay these debts against her, and that there are funds in the hands of Carrico's adm'r sufficient to pay them. The ward certainly has a preference under the statute to the extent of her estate remaining in the hands of the guardian at the time of his death.

The ward being thus entitled to payment to the extent of her estate remaining in the hands of the guardian before a *pro rata* distribution is made, the general creditors are excluded *pro tanto* from an equal distribution of the assets; and so far as her creditors are substituted to her right of preference, the claim of the ward will be reduced.

So that the result to the general creditors is precisely the same, whether the claim to priority is asserted through the ward or her creditors. Their dividend will neither be increased nor diminished by refusing or allowing to the creditors of the ward a participation on the preference secured to her by the statute. If they get the funds to the extent of their claims, by reason of the preference, that far she will not get them; and if they do not get them, she will.

And as all the parties are in court, we think in equity the chancellor should settle the rights of all the parties by allowing the creditors of the ward to be substituted to her rights as far as their debts may go. The judgment and order of the Circuit Court are therefore reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the principles of this opinion.

Philips vs. The Cov. & Cin. Bridge Co., } Kenton Circuit Court.

This action was brought against the appellant on a writing subscribed by him as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby subscribe and promise to pay to the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company the respective amounts attached to our names, as subscription for stock in said company, payments to be made at such times and in such amounts as shall be demanded by the directors of said company, provided no demand shall be made until after the sum of four hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, including those of ours."

The defense to the action was, that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars in actual available stock had not been subscribed when the demand upon defendant was made.

The company recovered judgment, and this appeal was prosecuted by Philips.

The principal questions in the case relate to the validity of some of the subscriptions of stock which the jury were permitted by the court below to take into estimate in determining what amount of stock had been subscribed before the appellant was called upon for payment of his subscription. These questions are:

1. The city of Covington subscribed $100,000. That subscription was objected to on the ground that the city had no authority to make it.

2. Stock was also subscribed by contractors, which some were to pay in work and materials and some in services. These were objected to because they were not payable in money, and because their payment depended upon the continuation of the work, and were therefore conditional in their nature.

3. In the contract with the Buena Vista Stock Company and the bridge company the former are allowed the privilege of converting one-half of the stock which is subscribed into eight per cent. bonds of the bridge company, so soon as it may issue any such bonds.

The court, per Chief Justice Simpson, *held*—

That the city had the right to make the subscription under the act of the Legislature of February, 1856, (1 *vol., Sess. Acts*, 1855–56, *page* 315,) entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company." This act is not in violation of the 37th section of the 2d article of the Constitution which declares that "no law enacted by the General Assembly shall relate to more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The purpose of this provision was to prevent a practice which had grown up of inserting in the same act of the Legislature subjects which had no relation to each other, and where the title gave no indication whatever of some of the subjects of the bill; and to prevent the improper influences which were brought to bear on the passage of such bills, by a union of such incongruous subjects in the same bill.

It was not intended to restrict legislation to such an extent as to render different acts necessary, where the whole subject matter is connected, and may be properly embraced in the same act.

This prohibition should receive a reasonable and not a technical construction, and keeping in view the evil designed to be remedied, should be applied to acts of the Legislature only that are obviously within its spirit and meaning.

Where the provisions of a statute relate, directly or indirectly, to the same subject, they have a natural connection, and are not foreign to the subject expressed in the title, the prohibition should not be applied.

The first section of the act referred to the capital stock, which was increased to $700,000.

The second, and only remaining one, gave power to the company to sell $100,000 of the stock to the city of Covington, to be subscribed and paid as might be agreed on by the company and the city, and in payment the city might sell her bonds to the amount of $100,000; the amount of every bond and the times and places of payment of principal and interest to be fixed by said city—the city being authorized to levy a tax of ten cents on the $100 worth of taxable property therein in 1856 and in 1857 for the purpose of paying the interest on the bonds.

The power conferred on the Bridge Company to sell, and on the city to subscribe and pay $100,000 of the stock, is all that is involved in the question under consideration.

The provision, as far as relates to the Bridge Company, it is not denied, is consistent with the title of the act; but it is contended, as it relates to the city of Covington, it is entirely foreign to the object therein indicated.

The power to sell stock to the city necessarily required a power to be conferred on it to subscribe and pay for it; for without such power the power to sell would be nugatory. The subject is the same, although it relates to a transaction to which two corporations are parties, one of whom only is named in the title of the act. If the act had given the city power to subscribe stock in any other than the company named in the title, then the provision would fall within the prohibition. But as the subscription relates to the stock in the Bridge Company, so far as the action of the city is concerned, relates to subscription to that company by the city, the title of the act is sufficient, and sufficiently expressive of what is in it.

The fact that after the city had subscribed and paid $10,000 on the subscription the company took the city's bonds at par for the balance, when the bonds were not worth par, can only raise a question as to the power of the company so to receive payment—a question not involved here.

The subscription was made without condition, just as other subscriptions, and no after action of the company can effect the legality of it as to amount. If the company, by receiving bonds, was injuring other stockholders, they could have applied a remedy. The court did not therefore err in the instruction to estimate the city subscription at $100,000.

The proof showing that the materials to be furnished in payment of stock were at as low prices as they could have been bought with money, the compensation to be allowed for services reasonable, and the stock given therefor at par, no valid objection existed on these grounds to calculating the stock taken for these matters in ascertaining the amount subscribed.

The contracts contemplated a regular progress of the work to completion, and therefore the subscription in services and materials were not conditional.

The instructions given for appellant, "that the subscriptions of persons making contracts with the appellee for work on and materials furnished for the construction of the bridge should be computed at their value to the appellees at the time they were made, as compared with the value of subscriptions payable in money," was correct.

This gave power to the jury to reduce the nominal amount of the stock aforesaid, if they believed it was of less value than stock payable in money. And the instruction to the jury, to exclude the stock of persons insolvent, infants, and married women, unless such subscriptions had been paid, was also correct.

The remaining question about the contract with the Buena Vista company does not affect the validity of the subscription of stock. The privilege to pay the bonds is only to the bridge company, and will not be carried into execution unless to the interest of that company.

If the stock should be of less value than the 8 per cent. bonds, the bridge company would have no right to issue them to the prejudice of other stockholders.

Judgment affirmed.

Smith, &c. vs. Wilson, }

Mrs. Smith, while the wife of Caruthers, in November, 1853, executed a mortgage on a house and lot which belonged to her when she married Caruthers, to secure a debt evidenced by note of the same date to Wilson for $377 50—the note being signed by both Caruthers and wife. Caruthers died, and his wife afterwards married Smith. Wilson brought this suit against Smith and wife to foreclose the mortgage, and subject the property to the payment of the debt.

Smith and wife answered, relying upon various grounds of defense. They charge that Mrs. Smith, being the wife of Caruthers, was compelled by him to execute the note and mortgage, by reason of his threats and coercion; that the house and lot was her property; that the debt secured was that of Caruthers, and that the note and mortgage were inoperative and void.

The court below rendered judgment subjecting the property, or so much of it as was necessary, to the payment of the debt.

From that judgment this appeal was prayed.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Duvall:

The record contains no proof of the threats or coercion alleged in the answer, nor is it alleged or shown that the debt was contracted for necessaries furnished Mrs. Caruthers or her family; and it may be conceded the debt was the debt of the husband alone, and the note wholly inoperative as to Mrs. Caruthers.

So the only substantial question is, whether the mortgage executed jointly by her with her husband, whereby she conveys real estate of which she was legal owner to secure a debt of her husband, was binding on her under the laws in force when it was executed in 1853.

By the Revised Statutes (*sec. 20, chapter on Conveyances, page* 197) it is provided that "married women may convey any real or personal estate which they own, or which they have an interest, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion, or remainder."

This section is comprehensive enough to embrace every conceivable interest or right which a married woman may have in property real or personal, and every kind of conveyance by *deed*. A deed of trust or mortgage is a *conveyance by deed* in the legal sense of that phrase, as used in the statutes.

That chapter on conveyance contains several sections in relation to deeds of trust and mortgages exclusively, which convey a legal or equitable title to real and personal estate.

This court in the case of *Scarborough vs. Watkins*, (9 *B. Mon.*, 544,) held that the statutes referred to "are sufficiently comprehensive to empower a married woman to make a deed of any description, not a deed merely of bargain and sale founded upon a valuable consideration, but a deed of gift *or of mortgage* or release, or a deed of conveyance for any purpose whatever; and such deed, when made and acknowledged by the parties with all the legal formalities required by the statute, becomes as effectual for every purpose, and as obligatory on the married woman, as if she had been at the time a *feme sole*."

But one provision of the Revised Statutes puts any restriction upon conveyances by married women allowed to be made by the 20th section aforesaid, and that is found in the 17*th section of article 4, of title Husband and Wife, page* 395, which prohibits a married woman, under certain circumstances, from *alienating* or *encumbering her separate estate*. But the provisions of this section have no application to and cannot effect the right or power of a married woman to convey her legal or equitable estate in the mode prescribed by law.

Article 2 of same chapter, defines and limits the marital rights of husband and wife with respect to the property of each. This provision, which exempts the real estate and slaves of the wife from the husband's debts, was not intended to qualify or alter the power given her to convey by deed.

If she had joined with her husband in an absolute deed to pay the debt which was secured by the mortgage, certainly a court of equity would not have set that deed aside upon the ground that her real estate was by law exempt from liability for her husband's debts, if she voluntarily executed the deed and acknowledged it in the form prescribed by law.

If the argument drawn from the preceding restriction would operate as to a deed of mortgage, it would have to operate equally as to absolute deeds made to pay the husband's debts.

It has been decided in the case of *Scarborough vs. Watkins, supra*, that a deed by husband and wife to a third person, reciting on its face that it was made to him, to be reconveyed to the husband, is good if not tinctured with fraud.

The effect of almost every such deed is to place the consideration thereof in the power of the husband; but this fact does not change or restrict the power given by the 20th section, *supra*.

Mrs. Smith having executed this mortgage, acknowledged it in the manner prescribed by law, in the absence of any evidence of improper influence on the part of her husband over her, was properly held bound by the court below.

Judgment affirmed.

(From the Paducah Herald.)

To the People of Kentucky

Through the partiality of my Democratic friends I was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State; and such was the unanimity of the Convention in their call upon me to take that position, that, as a Democrat, I did not feel at liberty to decline.

It was my purpose to canvass the State thoroughly, and discuss, fully, all the great political questions of the day, so that none could be misled as to my views and opinions. In this I have been disappointed by a sore affliction, by which I have been confined to my room, and mainly to my bed, since early in March last. But through the skill of Professor Pancoast, of Philadelphia, one by one the complicated diseases with which I was afflicted gave way, and I am now convalescent; but I regret to say too feeble to engage in the canvass. My physicians, however, inspire me with the confident hope, that I will be fully restored in time to discharge the duties of the office, if elected. During my extreme illness I received numerous communications from my friends in Kentucky, (some of them political,) to all of which I would have been pleased to have responded fully, but was physically unable to do so. Such was my prostrate condition at one time, that I was strongly inclined to withdraw from the contest; but of a number of letters received from various parts of the State upon the subject, all, with one single exception, urged most roughly to continue a candidate; and with but the single purpose of meeting the wishes of my friends and as far as possible to aid in carrying out the principles of the Democratic party, to which I have devoted my whole political life, I yielded to the advice thus given. Without intending, here, to discuss the political topics of the day, it may not be inappropriate for me to indulge in a single remark in reference to the question of slavery in the Territories. By the legislation of Congress, it is clearly the right and the duty of the Territorial Legislatures to give adequate protection to persons and property (slaves included) in the Territories; and I *earnestly* and most *confidently* hope, that that duty will be so performed, as that no occasion will ever arise for an appeal to Congress on that subject. If, however, doomed to disappointment in this confident hope, and from bad faith on the part of the people of the Territories, the rights of slaveholders should be disregarded and outraged, I trust that very few will be found to deny that to Congress belongs the power and the duty to offer just protection.

Being thus before you as a candidate, and as such having been selected as the object of the most virulent and unrelenting abuse on the part of a partisan press throughout the State, may I not indulge the hope that I shall be favored with the generous support of the entire Democratic party of the State.

Your obedient servant,
LINN BOYD.

THE NEW SLAVERY PROTECTIONISTS.—The Oppositionists, with unblushing effrontery, come before the country in this canvass, claiming peculiar merit as the protectors of slavery in the Territories. The Democratic party removed the Missouri restriction in the passage of the Kansas bill, and for the first time in our history, gave practical force to the doctrine (now fully established) that Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories. The very right of the slaveholder to go with his property to the Territories, which the Opposition are now so noisy about protecting, was secured by the act on of the Democratic party, and against the most determined opposition. The Know-Nothing party in the 12th section of their first platform, "expressly pretermitted" an expression of opinion as to the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories, and afterwards struck out that section, and adopted another in which they denounced the Democratic party for repealing the Missouri restriction. Mr. Crittenden, in a speech in the United States Senate, pronounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a blunder—long after the Supreme Court had decided that it was unconstitutional from the beginning. And yet, these men who have opposed the Democracy in every step they have taken to secure this great constitutional right to the people of the South, ask to be received as its special guardians and protectors.—*Paris Flag.*

☞ Some of the Know Nothing journals are misrepresenting the doctrine lately enunciated by Gen. Cass, and attempting an appeal to the foreigner on that score. The very men who were three years ago brass knuckled, and murdered naturalized citizens because they had the temerity to offer to exercise the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, are now endeavoring to gain favor in their eyes by insisting that the Democratic party is not sufficiently careful of their interests. Three years ago they denounced these foreign born citizens as criminals and paupers, and now approach them as if they were fools, who can not penetrate their miserable hypocrisy. A contemporary suggests to these time-serving demagogues, that if they really want a chance to cry over the wrongs of the poor foreigner, they had better go to Baltimore, New Orleans, or Louisville, and visit the graves of foreign born citizens, murdered in cold blood by the Know Nothings, for exercising the right of voting. There are enough such graves in those cities to exhaust all their tears. There is a stern reality in those graves, infinitely better deserving of tears, than imaginary hardships and fictitious words.

Lex Statesman.

☞ Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Georgetown College, sailed from New York, on Wednesday last, in the steamer Glasgow, for Europe.

Arrival of the Etna—Particulars of the Battle of Solferino.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are the same as those brought by the Canada to Halifax.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss at the battle of Solferino amounted to from 16,000 to 18,000 men, as follows: Gen. Neil's corps 6,000 to 7,000; d'Hilliers' nearly 5,000; McMahon's 2,000; and Canrobert's 1,000, besides casualties in the artillery and special corps. The French people are said to be dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the Moniteur.

The Patrie says Napoleon had an epaulette shot away. General Dieu is reported among the dead.

The Austrians had seven or eight generals and very many of their superior officers wounded. Gen Greschke was killed.

Some of the French infantry regiments were nearly cut to pieces. The Piedmontese suffered so severely as to be incapable of forming into line of battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 28th, says, that some days must elapse before the complete returns of the losses of the Austrians could be received.

The same writer says that the Italian regiments in the Austrian army have become very difficult to manage. The men desert by scores and fifties.

In the neighborhood of Trieste a whole battalion had raised the cry in favor of Victor Emanuel.

A vessel on the coast, under the American flag, had been detected in the act of receiving deserters on board after dark.

The people of Milan have made threatening demonstrations against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal body of Vienna has offered to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to dispatch the garrison at Vienna to the seat of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching in Piedmont, via Nice and Mount Cenis.

Napoleon was in person at the battle, and the sanitary condition of his army was excellent. His headquarters were at Valleggio, where Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 30th ult.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer and man of the artillery attached to the Imperial Guard was *hors du combat*.

The Austrian accounts of the battle admit their loss to be 20,000 killed, wounded, and missing. The Austrian official report of the battle says the right wing of the army occupied Pozzolenga, Solferino, and Carenci. The left wing marched, on the 24th, to Guidessolo and Castle Coffred, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial army continued its advance towards Cheste, the enemy, who had also assumed the offensive, with his whole force pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at ten o'clock, or thereabouts, on the morning of the 24th. The right wing, which was formed of the second army, under Count Schlick, maintained the position which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army of the left wing, under Count Wimpfen, continually gained ground in the direction of Chesie towards three o'clock.

The enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours hard fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the 5th corps d'armee.

An attack was then made on Carriana, which place was courageously defended until evening by the first and seventh corps d'armee, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy.

While the struggle for Solferino and Caverina was going on, the 5th corps d'armee, which was on the outer flank right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial army to recover the positions that had been lost in the center.

The third and ninth corps d'armee, which were supported by the eleventh corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several most brilliant attacks.

Our usually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unsafe to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the center against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal Army. It began late in the evening during a very violent storm.

The correspondent of the London Herald says: So little did the French expect a battle that, on the previous night, a message from the King, asking for supports in case he should be attacked, was met with a refusal, on the ground that an attack by the Austrians was not probable. At daybreak, however, the corps of Marshal d'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted the attack to the best of his power, and sent off his aid-de-camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage had exposed that the corps of Gen. Niel made its appearance.

The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause. The French continued to gain ground. Heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses mark the fluctuations of the fight. The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward and the French were driven down the hill. Being admirably supported by their artillery, however they made a stand and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hail-storm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge.

In the meantime, at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were being slowly driven back. General Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skilful General in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect. The French command, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Niel, McMahon, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of the infantry of the line against the Austrian center, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them.

Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French strongly held it, and the bugles began to sound a general retreat. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and the Austrian Hulans, in which the former was rapidly put to the right about. It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment was allowed to take part in the battle, and that the Italian regiments had all been previously sent to the Tyrol.

Twenty thousand corpses are said to have been buried, and many were yet lying in the ditches and cornfields.

The Berlin and Vienna letters confidently speak of negotiations having been opened by Prussia with England and Russia, for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a basis for combined mediation.

The military commission of the Frankfort Diet is said to have approved of the demand to move an army of observation to the Rhine.

The French are making immense naval preparations in the Adriatic. Five ships of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, thirteen floating batteries, nine gun boats, nine brigs, and two three-masted vessels were at Antivari. They have many troops and enormous supplies on board. The Admiral was about to open his sealed orders.

The real difficulty there is in getting rid of the Austrians without injury to the inhabitants or city of Venice.

The Brest fleet is said to be composed of nine ships of the line, two heavy frigates and one floating battery.

Two of the London papers state that there has been a meeting at Paris of the inferior diplomatic agents of France in the Levant, and that they have been dispatched to their posts by orders from the Emperor. It is presumed that they have orders to aid in getting up an insurrection in Turkey.

In the interest of Russia, General Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the upper Valtitino, and was expected at Torsino with 3,000 men, and where 500 Piedmontese had already arrived.

Skirmishes have taken place near Bornio, between the French corps of Valletrino and the Austrians guarding the Stelvio pass.

The Austrians number thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carbineers. They occupy positions between Glarums and Trafoi, and a battery has been placed in position to command the road to Stelvio. Barricades have also been erected, and there is great fear of a descent by Garibaldi.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided, in concert with the belligerents, that any soldier seeking shelter on Swiss territory shall be set back to their country, their governments engaging not to employ them again in the present war. The garrison of Lavero and the soldiers of Garibaldi's corps will consequently be sent back.

It is said that the Austrian monarch ordered the recrossing of the Mincio, in opposition to the advice of Gen Hess.

The Sardinian account of the battle of Solferino says: On the 24th, the Emperor ordered the Sardinian army to occupy Pozzolenga and invest Peschiera, while the French occupied Carriana. Marshal d'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties, and the Piedmontese reconnoissance also encountered great forces of the enemy. While d'Hilliers performed prodigies of valor at Solferino, the masses of the enemy continued to advance at Castighone.

The Emperor, perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Marshals Neil and McMahon in place, and ordered Canrobert to join with the Imperial Guard. The King had been requested to direct all possible force against Solferino, in accordingly ordered Generals Forey and Dieu to convey succors to the French. Gen Forey had already commenced the movement to be made, when news arrived that the reconnoissances of the third and 5th division were in danger of being cut off at Desenzano by a superior force.

The King recalled Forey, and ordered the brigade of Aosta to return promptly to San Martino and Bavier. Marshal d'Hilliers was at Solferino and marched against Carriana. The King having been informed that notwithstanding the third and fifth divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the lights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of those divisions with the brigade of Austa, the first division under Gen Della Marmora, and the brigade of Piedmont, in spite of the violent tempest. Gen. Della Marmora directed his course by Pozzolenga and ascended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolenga.

The 4th regiment, moving to the left, repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery, in spite of the delay of General Durando's corps, occasioned by the tempest and the ignorance of the guides. The 3d and 5th divisions and brigade dislodged the enemy from his formidable position, and a brilliant victory ended this contest of fifteen hours, which was sustained with heroic bravery. The French account of the battle in the Moniteur, thus describes it: At 5 o'clock in the morning, the 1st corps, under Marshal d'Hilliers, began the engagement before Solferino; the highlands and village were occupied after a sanguinary combat.

During the time the second corps d'armee, (Marshal McMahon's,) which was on the right of the first corps in the plain, extended itself to the right to join the column of Marshal Neil, which was marching upon Medole; the Emperor had taken command of the whole army. His Majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the Guard to advance and place themselves between the first and second corps and carry San Cassiano; then, in order to reinforce the right of McMahon's command, which was a little exposed in consequence of the distance which separated them and the troops of Gen Neil, his Majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard and two divisions of cavalry of the first and third corps up.

Canrobert had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians expected on the side of Mantua. During the whole day they fought advancing slowly but always in good order, the corps joining up towards each other. The first corps, after taking possession of Solferino, seized all the positions one after the other in Pozzolenga. Night alone stopped their career. The guard seized San Cassiolo and Carri na without losing time. The last village was carried with great spirit under the eyes of the Emperor, who himself directed the fire of the artillery.

The fourth corps under Marshal Neil advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a time when, to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a desperate effort to place themselves between the fourth and second corps. A fierce struggle occurred. The infantry and artillery took part in the conflict.

The cavalry, by several charges, decided the success of the day. This was the last act of the battle. The Austrians began to retreat along the whole line. This retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which continued for more than an hour; the thunder, hail, and wind produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle. When the weather improved the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they had taken was perceived when their columns had attained some distance.

The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Carriana, quitted the field at four o'clock, and retired towards Goito. Napoleon was in some degree superior to himself. He was seen everywhere, directing the battle. Every one around trembled at the dangers which unceasingly threatened him; he alone seemed insensible of them.

Mysterious Murder and Rape.

Mrs Elizabeth Taylor, wife of Isaac Taylor, jr., a very estimable lady residing near Cuba, in this county, was brutally murdered on the 4th inst. From the best information we can obtain, shortly after dinner she started to visit her brother-in-law, who lived a short distance, and as she was going was waylaid and murdered. Her husband who had been at work for a neighbor that day went home late in the evening, and not finding her at home, started to some of the neighbors in search of her. But no one had seen her, and a search was commenced. The friends of the family scoured the woods all that night, and discovered the body next morning about an hour after sunrise, lying some fifty or sixty yards from the old Somerset and Stanford road. When found her bonnet was neatly folded and placed under her head—her arms were lying across her breast with her knitting in her hand, and her dress adjusted and pulled down with great care. Her face was slightly discolored, and her throat and arms bore evident marks of violence. On Friday a post mortem examination was made by Drs. Scott, Root, Newell, and Hines, who unanimously decided that she came to her death by strangulation, and that the act was done by some fiend in the violation of her person. The coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts. Who perpetrated the inhuman deed is not known. The evidence elicited before the jury gave no clue whatever. A stranger had been seen to take that road about two o'clock, but no one knew him, nor his destination.

Somerset American.

GRANT GREEN, ESQ.—We had the pleasure of meeting, last evening, Grant Green, Esq., the popular Democratic candidate for State Auditor. Mr. Green has been diligently prosecuting the canvass in the Southern portion of the State, and will spend the remainder of the time prior to the election, in the Ninth District. He brings us most cheering news. No one doubts the success of the State ticket by ten thousand majority; and in the Second District the triumph of the Hon. Sam. O. Peyton, for Congress, is conceded.

Of course the Democracy everywhere will extend to Mr. Green a cordial greeting. He has heretofore ably and faithfully served the State, and is destined to serve it in a still more important canvass. A man of talent, nergy, and great moral worth, he deserves the confidence of Kentuckians.

Lou Dem.

Death of Hon. Rufus Choate

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—Hon. Rufus Choate died in this city yesterday morning. His health had continued to improve during his stay here, until 6½ o'clock Tuesday evening, when the attack commenced which closed his career. He was unconscious from 6 o'clock Tuesday evening till 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he died. His remains will be taken to Boston for interment. A meeting of the bench and bar of this city has been called to prepare an address of condolence to his family. Mr Choate was sixty years of age, having been born at Ipswich, Mass., in October, 1799. He was preparing for a tour through Europe, for the benefit of his health.

HARDWARE AND BUILDERS' WARE-ROOMS!

Main Street, next to Farmers' Bank. Frankfort, Ky.

JOHN HALY,

Having made arrangements with different Manufacturers in the above business, is now prepared to sell at prices fully as low as Cincinnati or Louisville, with a small advance for freight, &c.

THE stock in store at present comprises carpenters and joiners' tools; locks, bolts, hinges, screws, and nails, all sizes; guns and pistols; plain and ivory-handle dinner and dessert knives, with plated or steel forks; carving knives, forks, and steels. A fine assortment of stoves, mantels, and grates, in every variety of size and style; spring and cast steel; flat, round, and bar iron; plow plates, &c.; paints, paint brushes, oil, varnishes, and white lead; French and Pittsburg glass; moulded and plain pannel doors, sash, and shutters; yellow and white pine flooring; laths, shingles, cement, plaster paris, lime, white sand, and everything necessary for the full completion of buildings of every description.

In connection with the above business, as also that of house-building, I have opened a

MARBLE YARD

In Lexington, Ky., near the Broadway Hotel, and am prepared to contract, on reasonable terms, for the erection of all kinds of marble monuments, tombs and head stones, of the best Italian or American marble; and will also sell to the trade, block or slab marble, of the above kinds, as cheap as the can be purchased in Cincinnati or Louisville. Having bought this stock of marble for cash, I am enabled to offer it at the above rates.

Orders left at the yard in Lexington, or the store, next to Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, will receive immediate attention.

Contracts made for buildings of all kinds, and the erection of monuments, &c., in any part of the State.

feb17 w&t wtf

☞ Commonwealth copy for 3 months.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Mr. W. H. Averill's Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers to his customers there.

sep9 t-w&wtf JNO. W. VOORHIES.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

☞ CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞ BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

☞ Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. oct28 w&t-wtf

☞ *Something New!*
☞ *Agents wanted, to go into a New and Honorable Business, which will pay from $15 to $30 weekly.* **No Humbug.** *Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for particulars, which are free.*
☞ S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.

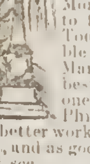
may13 w

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE WORKS

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Opposite the Post office, St. Clair Street, **FRANKFORT, KY.,**



HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, etc., I will continue to finish to order Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice and in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere. Call and see.

IRON RAILING, VERANDAHS, etc.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.

GOULDS PATENT. This is an entirely new application of spiral springs to beds, making decidedly the most comfortable, neat, and cheap spring bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every description of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to go into detail relative to the advantages of this bed, having entire confidence in its an [illegible] and adaptation to the wants of the people. We offer to attach it to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfaction of any person, at the extraordinary low price of $4.50, and if, after trial, it proves unsatisfactory, take it away, refund the money, and replace old bottom as we found it.

DOXON & GRAHAM.

Sole agents for the sale of this new bed in this county.

my16 w&twtf.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, LA.,
May 10, 1859.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning, held at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Board, in his official capacity, advertise for applications from persons competent to fill—

1. A Professorship of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with Artillery tactics, to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per anum—$2,500.

2. The office of instructor of English and Ancient Languages; to which office shall be attached a salary of two thousand dollars per annum—$2000.

3. Instructor of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing; to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars—$2500.

4. The office of instructor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy and of Infantry Tactics; to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per anum—$2500.

5. The office of instructor of the Modern European Languages; to which office shall be attached a salary of two thousand dollars per anum—$2000.

From the five Professors selected a Superintendent will be chosen, who shall receive one thousand dollars—$1000—extra compensation in virtue thereof.

Furnished rooms to be provided to the Professors free of charge.

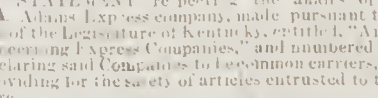
In accordance with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given to all such persons, as may desire to present themselves as competent to fill the chairs above enumerated, to make application, accompanied with recommendations, etc., to me, at the Executive Office at Baton Rouge, until the 20th day of August next and after that time at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, until the 1st day of September, 1859; at which time and place the selections will be made to fill the several Professorships and a Superintendent.

The institution thus organized will take effect on the FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY NEXT, (1860,) at which time the institution will be opened.

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

☞ National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Louisville Courier, Philadelphia Enquirer, New York Herald, Charleston Mercury, Kentucky Yeoman, Boston Post, and Nashville Patriot, will please copy and send bill to the Executive office, Baton Rouge, La. j17 w&t-wtsept

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.



Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.

G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— County, SS.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as cestui que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our hands this 10th day of April, A. D., 1856.

W. m. B. Dinsmore [L.S.] Rufus B. Kinsley, [L. S.]
E. S. Sanford, " Jas. M. Thompson, "
S. M. Shoemaker, " Clapp Spooner, "
Geo. W. Cass, " John Bingham, "
J. Livingston, "

"STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:
"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"G. W. CASS, Prest.

{L.S.} "CITY OF PITTSBURG,
County of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, etc., to be used or recorded therein, personally came George W. Cass, who being sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement, within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

CH. McCLURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

I, Alexander H. Rennick, Clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. OWEN is the agent of said company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day of April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK, C. F. C. C.

May 3, 1856-tf

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY ARTICLES,

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

DR. MILLS' DRUGSTORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS

FINE COLOGNE,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes.
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store;

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FRANGIPANNI SACHELS
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

THE VESPER GAS OR AIR LIGHT,

The Cheapest, most Brilliant, and most Convenient Artificial Light in the World!

THE Vesper Gas Light has won for itself a reputation for elegance, economy, safety, and simplicity far beyond any other artificial light. The Vesper Gas fixtures and fixtures precisely resemble in form those of coal gas; but in brilliancy and purity of light, it possesses a decided advantage over even Louisville coal gas. It requires no chimney; there is no need of daily trimming of wick; and the construction of the fixture is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, and a child can manage it readily. The gas burned in the Vesper fixtures is generated from pure coal oil, without any admixture of alcohol or other foreign ingredient. It is entirely free from odor while burning, as, by a simple contrivance, the vapor of the oil is mixed with the atmosphere, producing perfect combustion and a most intense light. The light has been pronounced by those who have had it in constant use for months, as most pleasant to the eye while reading or sewing, there being no flickering or unsteadiness in the flame. The Vesper Gas Light is portable, and can be used in town or country—in fact wherever artificial light is required. The fixtures themselves are adapted to styles to suit all tastes, from the plain single-light burner to the most costly chandelier. Each chandelier is perfect in itself; there is no outlay to be made for service pipes. The gas is generated in the burner, and all fixtures, from the cheap single-light burner to the expensive chandelier, are miniature gas works in themselves. They are sold at prices which do not exceed the cost of the ordinary gas fixtures of similar style and ornamentation. A price list will be sent to any address on application.

MERCHANTS

visiting Louisville should not fail to procure the Vesper Gas Fixtures for their stores.

Churches, Hotels, Public Halls, and Private Residences

throughout the State can now be fitted up with these elegant and convenient chandeliers, and other beautiful gas fixtures, which add so much to the appearance of such places and to the comfort of the home circle, and which heretofore could be used only in those favored districts embraced within the coal-gas limits of large cities.

The limited space of an advertisement precludes the insertion here of the numerous testimonials of approval we have received from all quarters. Suffice it to say, scientific men and others who have examined and thoroughly tested the merits of the Vesper Gas Light, pronounce it the best and cheapest artificial light now known.

☞ The proprietor respectfully requests responsible merchants in every town and county in the State to correspond with him, believing they will find it to their interest to aid him in introducing this unequaled light to their customers.

Vesper Fixtures and Coal Oil prepared expressly for his burner kept constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. WM. H. SETTLE,
No. 6 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

mar26 w&t-wtf

Vesper Gas.

WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine the Lamps. W. H. KEENE & CO.

ap29 w&t-wtf

EDGAR KEENON............JNO. N. CRUTCHER

KEENON & CRUTCHER,

DEALERS IN

Books & Stationery,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Notions, &c., &c.
jan1 w&t-wtf Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to the Holders of Kentucky State Bonds.

WHEREAS, by an act approved 1st of March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the city of New York, thirty years from the date thereof; but the State, on the face of said bonds, reserved the power to re-imburse the principal sum at her pleasure, at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860: Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the city of New York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds.

And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of February 23d, 1846, and March 1st, 1847, bearing date from the 7th of October, 1845, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds to pay at the end of fifteen years: Notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
ap21 w&t-wtd

Proclamation by the Governor.

$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JOHN WILLIAMS, sr., did, on the 15th day of May, 1857, kill and murder B. E. Lewis in the county of Caldwell, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **One Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the Jailer of Caldwell county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Description.—John Williams, sr., is about five feet six inches high; about 52 years of age, has dark hair, but not black, and somewhat gray; he is crooked built, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds; has a scar made with a knife down his left cheek, and one on his right cheek, extending from the [illegible] towards his right ear; he also has a scar across his abdomen, just below his left nipple; one of his fingers on his right hand is bent back and stiff; his complexion is dark, with heavy beard, interspersed pretty thickly with gray hairs.

apr9 w&t w3m

NOTICE!

THERE was committed to my charge, February 13, 1859, as Jailer of Carroll county, Ky., a runaway slave off the steamer Ocean [illegible], who calls himself TOM, and claims to be the property of [illegible], of Shelby county, sixteen miles from Memphis, Tennessee. The said boy I would judge to be between 22 and 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height; rather thicker than otherwise; of a copper color; [illegible] quick in speaking when spoken to; he has a scar [illegible] over his [illegible] eye, and has lost the third finger of his left hand; he has a scar on his left hand, caused by a [illegible]. His ankle is much chafed with a manacle which he has worn. He has white men's [illegible] nose, and shows marks of [illegible]. Clothing, when received, a part of an old [illegible], pants of cottonade, striped, and white [illegible] socks; [illegible] of a domestic shirt; no hat; common shoes.

DAVID OWEN,
mar1 w6m Jailer Carroll County, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the community generally to

VAN & BARRINGER'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

COMBINED COOKING STOVES.

Being of Various Forms & Patterns to suit any Locality.

The wonderful advantage which these stoves possess over all others, consists in the capacity of the flues, excellent draft, even distribution of the heat around the oven, superiority of the cooking, which, united with the more durable work they are capable of performing, renders them the most complete Stoves, in their various combinations, that have ever been presented to the community.

In addition to the convenience and increased capacity of cooking surface, these stoves are constructed as to be capable of heating, at the same time, with the same fire, a large supply of water for washing, supplying Bath and other Rooms, [illegible] for any other purpose. Where hot water is required, a large quantity can be obtained at any time without in the least interfering with the operations of the Kitchen or Cooking, and without any additional fuel.

These stoves are constructed with two separate WATER CHAMBERS, which [illegible] ground, a [illegible] surface to the counter-ing [illegible]. *The economy of the patent [illegible], there-fore, [illegible].*

In addition to the above qualifications, *the economy of the invention deserves special attention; the consumption of fuel being, it is computed, less than is required for ordinary cooking stoves,* which will not accomplish more than one-third of the amount of work.

It is impossible to give an adequate description of the Stoves. To be appreciated they have to be seen at my store, together with a large assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves of all kinds.

F. C. SMITH,
m17 w&t-wtf Agent for Frankfort.

STOVES!

HAVING recently purchased, at the very lowest prices, a very large stock of STOVES, which I will sell at lower rates than the same articles can be purchased anywhere in the State. My assortment of Cooking Stoves is very large, embracing almost every variety of pattern and design, and I am continually adding new patterns, as I am determined to maintain, without regard to cost, the reputation of my stoves for durability of castings, beauty of pattern, excellence of finish, and goodness of operation. Also Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron work of all descriptions done by me on short notice.

☞ Highest cash prices paid for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter. Give me a call.

GEORGE W. MILLER.
Near the Court-House, St. Clair st., Frankfort, Ky.
apr14 w&t-w3m

THE KENTUCKY

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS appointed by the State, under the superintendence of

Col. E. W. Morgan,

A distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, but more extended in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machines, Construction, Agricultural Chemistry and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, and Modern Languages.

Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, admit of [illegible] to [illegible] professional preparation, both before and after graduation.

The twenty-[illegible] semi-annual session opens Feb. 1, 1860. Charges $102 per half yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Kentucky," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
dec2 w&twtf President of the Board.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

REVISED

STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.

New Editon.

BY HON. R. H. STANTON.

TO supply a necessity which has, for some time, been sensibly felt by the Courts, Officers of Justice and Members of the Legal Profession in Kentucky, Mr. STANTON, whose recent edition of the "*Code of Practice*" has met with such general favor, has been engaged in the preparation of, and has so far completed as to have now nearly ready for press, a new edition of the REVISED STATUTES of that State, to contain all the amendments thereto, and other general laws passed by the Legislature since the Revised Statutes went into effect.

To render the work more valuable to those engaged in the administration of the laws in Kentucky, it will contain full and accurate Notes of all the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, in any manner illustrating or construing the various provisions of the Statutes and the new Constitution, the Rules now in force in the Court of Appeals, and a copious and complete index.

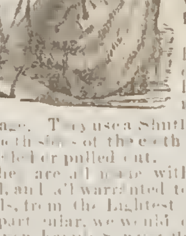
The work will be published in two handsome royal 8vo volumes, by ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
Successors to H. W. Derby & Co.,
55 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
jc7 w&t-w5t

Ale, Beer, and Lager Beer,

IN Barrels, half Barrels, Kegs, and Bottles, can be furnished at all times to the trade and the public in general, in quantities to suit purchasers, from the Brewery of D. F. Welt, at Lexington, Ky., at manufacturer's prices, freight added, by the undersigned, who is authorized to warrant it a *pure article*.

A. KAHR.

Sole agent for the sale of D. F. Welt's malt liquors for Frankfort and vicinity. [illegible] w&t wtf



WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES

Have gained the confidence of all who use them, and have proved one of the most valuable inventions of the age. They use a Shuttle, making the Lock Stitch on both sides of the cloth alike, which cannot be unraveled or pulled out.

They are all made with the highest mechanical skill, and all warranted to work well on all kinds of goods, from the Lightest Fabric to Heavy Leather. In particular, we would call the attention of all to our new Family Sewing Machine. It has been manufactured expressly for family use, and has met with favor from all. It is so simplified as to render it almost impossible to get out of order, or derange its operations; and indeed it is so simple as to astonish one, that so small a piece of mechanism will sew.

Below, we give a description of the different styles of the Weed Patent.

No. 1. Is a very convenient style, which can be worked by hand or foot, on or off its own table. For convenience of shipping, and also for large manufactories, where it is necessary to place a number of Machines into a long bench, making one table answer for several. Price, $9 .

No. 2. With Walnut or Mahogany Table, either with or without Box Top, which locks down. Price, $100 and $110.

No. 3. Same size as No. 2, but runs with a belt, and at a much higher rate of speed. This kind is well adapted to manufacturing clothing or leather work.

This is really the cheapest Machine in the market, as there is no work done on a Sewing Machine that it will not do. It is confidently asserted that this Machine runs easier than any machine now in use. Price, $110.

No. 4. This Machine has a long arm, to accommodate large work. It runs at a high rate of speed, runs easy, and is, without a doubt, the best Machine for Tailors' use, ever offered to the public. It is peculiarly fitted for plantation work, as it is very simple yet substantial and durable, with but little liability to get out of order. Price, $120.

No. 5. This is a new and cheaper style, and a general favorite for Family Light Leather, and a great variety of work. It has been gotten up with reference to furnishing a strong and durable, yet light and low-priced Machine, at a less price than either of the above. It runs very easy, rounds, and is pronounced the best Machine now in market, for $80.

No. 6. This is a Machine got up on an entirely new principle, different from anything ever before offered to the public, and we confidently assert for family use, it has no equal. It is very light and it runs very rapidly, and makes but little noise in operation, and uses a **straight needle**. It is so arranged as to be offered at a price [illegible] to possess. It has a tension on both sides, and carries a large supply of thread on the under spool. The motions are given by two medium cranks, that run without any perceptible noise. The two threads are worked in such a manner as never to be both pull at the same time, and consequently little liable to break. The seam is very elastic, and the thread does not break in washing. It works on coarse work better than any cheap machine, and works with silk, cotton, or linen, with equal facility. Price $50.

Descriptive Circulars furnished gratis.
Office 477 Broadway, New York.
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
je28 w&t w3m

TO TRADE AND TRAVELING AGENTS.

WE want 50 to 100 young men, with a cash capital of from $50 to $1,000 each, to purchase our Goods, consisting of Watches and Jewelry, and to dispose of them in all the cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas. Some persons who purchase of us are making from $5,000 to $10,000 per year, selling at auction in the various towns and villages.

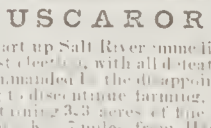
On the receipt of the Cash, we will carefully mail to any address, the following articles as samples of our Goods.

6 Fancy Gold Finger Rings, assorted, for	....	$4 00
6 " " " better	.....	6 00
6 " Gent's Breastpins assorted, for	.....	3 00
6 " " " better	.....	6 00
6 " Ladies' " for	....	4 00
6 " " " better	.....	6 00
6 " " " larger	.....	9 00
1 Set Cameo Pin and Ear Drops, for	....	3 00
1 " " " finer	....	5 00
1 Set Goldstone Pin and Ear Drops, for	.....	3 00
1 Set Mosaic " finer	....	3 00
1 Set Gold Fancy " for	....	4 00
1 Set " " for	....	3 00
1 Pair Gold Richly Chased Band Bracelets	......	6 00
1 " " " finer	......	8 00
1 " Fancy Cameo Bracelets, for	....	8 00
1 " Ladies' Fancy Cuff Pins, for	....	1 00
6 Sets Gold Gent's Bosom Studs, fancy	....	3 00
6 " " " Stone set	....	6 00
6 " Sleeve Buttons, engraved	....	3 00
6 " " Stone set	....	9 00
1 Gold Double Locket, fancy, [illegible]	....	1 50
1 " " spring [illegible]	....	3 00
6 Gold Vest Hooks, for	....	3 00
6 Gold Fancy Watch Keys, for	....	3 00
1 Large Size Gold Pencil Case, for	....	1 50
1 New Style French Vest Chain, for	....	2 50
1 " " " better, for	....	3 00
1 " " " larger, for	....	5 00
1 Fancy Silver Watch, open face, for	....	7 00
1 " " " Hunting Case, for	....	10 00
1 Fancy Gold Watch, Hunting Case, for	....	16 00
1 " Gold Watch, open face, for	....	20 00
1 " " " better, for	....	25 00
1 " " " Hunting Case	....	30 00
1 " " " " [illegible]	....	40 00

Movements of all the Watches described in the list are WARRANTED CORRECT; and we wish it to be understood, but the prices given above are our *lowest wholesale prices* to the Trade and Traveling Agents. The retail price will be from 50 to 100 per cent. higher. Persons ordering any of the above goods, will either remit the amount direct to us, or to the proprietor of this paper, who is authorized to act as our agent, and who will always keep a supply of our Catalogues and Prices. Write the Name, County, and State, in a plain hand, to prevent mistakes, and on the receipt of the money, the Goods will be forwarded by next mail.

STENNETT & GLINES,
Manufacturers of Jewelry, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Watches,
No. 58 Nassau Street, New York.
j1st w&w3m

THE SPLENDID STEAMER



TUSCARORA,

WILL start up Salt River immediately after the August election, with all defeated candidates on board, commanded by the disappointed Governor. And wishing to discontinue farming, I offer my farm for sale, containing 333 acres of fine Land lying in Mercer county, Ky., 7 miles from Harrodsburg, and 2½ miles from McAfee's Post Office on the Turnpike road to Louisville, and on the Salt River binding over handsomely on the west, and has a fine Cave Spring bursting out of its bank, convenient to the dwelling, to a never-failing stream of pure cold water, and abundantly supplied with fine fish. This land will produce equal to any in the county. As no one will purchase without first looking, I think it unnecessary to speak of it fully, although this farm has over many others. I invite all who wish a desirable farm and good neighborhood, to call and examine for themselves, and I will give them the terms, &c.

WM. A. McAFEE,
jy3 w2m McAfee P. O., Ky.

New Style of Hats.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the public to a splendid lot of New Style Soft "Hats," which, for beauty and excellence, cannot be excelled. Call and see the "Leghorn Hat." Call and see the "Traveling Hat;" call and see the Black stiff-brim Hat."

SAMUEL C. BULL,
At the old stand of W. M. Todd.
☞ Commonwealth copy. je14 w&t-wtf

ICE.

MY Ice House will be open for delivery of ICE every morning from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock. All wishing Ice must send between these hours. Ice fifty cents per bushel, and tickets to be had at Tate & Chinn's, on Main street. S. GOINS.

ap14 w&twtf
☞ Commonwealth copy.

New Grocery Establishment.

JOLLY & JOHNSON

HAVE OPENED an establishment on St. Clair street, opposite the post-office, where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Meal, Cheese, Crackers, Candles, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Almonds, Nuts, &c., all of which they will sell at retail or by the package low for cash or country produce.

☞ They will also keep an assortment of liquors—Brandy, Whisky, Wine, &c., which they will sell at wholesale or retail. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. dec8 w&t-wtf

JOHN REE .... ROBERT HOWDON.

FRANKFORT FOUNDERY.

THE undersigned have recently purchased out [illegible] Cooper and are now refitting the establishment, with the view of conducting the business upon a complete scale. They are able to fill orders for almost any description of casting, of Brass or Iron, upon the shortest notice, including Iron Railings. They will do work as well, as cheap, and has excellent as similar work can be had in Louisville or Cincinnati. REES & HOWDON.

ap4 w&t-w6m

THE SPRING STYLE CASSIMERE HATS now to be found at
mar8 w&t wlm KEENON & CRUTCHERS.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

THE ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE.

D. W. EVANS & CO.

THE FIFTH YEAR.	677 BROADWAY, 677 NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1854.	THE FIFTH YEAR.

The following is a partial list of property which will be given to the purchasers of books at the time of sale: worth from

Gold Watches, English Lever, Patent Lever and Lepines,	$30 00	to	$100 00
Silver Watches, Patent Lever, full jewelled, hunting cases, open face and cylinder escapement.	12 00	to	30 00
Gold Lockets—Large size, four glasses, and two glasses with spring—large and small size with snap.	2 50	to	12 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Florentine, Painted, Lava, Goldstone, Garnet, and Coral Sets of Pins and Drops.	5 00	to	25 00
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, Fancy Neck Chains, Chatelaines,	8 00	to	18 00
Gents Fob and Vest Chains,	10 00	to	30 00
Sets Cameo, Goldstone, Painted, Mosaic, Garnet, Onyx, Engraved and Plain Gold Sleeve Buttons and Bosom Studs.	2 00	to	10 00
Gold Pencils, with Pens, large, medium and small size,	3 50	to	7 50
Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, large, medium and small size, double and single extension cases,	2 00	to	5 00
Gents Heavy Signet Rings, Ladies' Gold and Plain Chased Rings,	1 00	to	7 50
Gents' Gold Bosom Pins, Cluster, with Opal, Pearl Pins, Onyx, Garnet, &c.	1 50	to	5 00
Rich Silk Dress Patterns,	22 00	to	30 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Coral, Garnet, Chased and Plain Oval Bracelets,	5 00	to	30 00
Silver and Gold Thimbles,	50	to	6 00
Gents Pen and Pocket Knife,	50	to	1 50
Pearl and Morocco Porte-monnaies,	50	to	2 50
Toothpicks, Watch Keys, Guard Slides,	1 50	to	3 50
Gold Crosses, small, medium, and large,	2 00	to	7 50

Besides other Gifts, comprising a large and valuable assortment of miscellaneous articles, varying from $1 to $40.

The proprietors of the OLDEST ESTABLISHED GIFT BOOK STORE IN THE UNITED STATES, for the uninterrupted success which has crowned their earnest efforts to please during the last four years, would return their sincere thanks to the hundreds of thousands who have, in past time, seen fit to bestow their liberal patronage upon them; and would further assure them, and the public generally, that their long experience and a vast capital warrant them in offering greater inducements than ever, and such as are out of the reach of any similar establishment in the country, and propose, in this,

THE FIFTH YEAR
of their business in New York, to give
NEW FEATURES,
STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS,
GIFTS OF GREATER VALUE AND VARIETY,
A STILL LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED

STOCK OF BOOKS

Commissions and inducements to clubs and to agents who are willing to devote their time to our business, as the those who desire can have.

7 GIFTS AND BOOKS WITHOUT MONEY. [illegible]

We shall endeavor to establish an agent in every town in the United States, so that all who wish may benefit by our liberal system of trade.

We have employed Mr. WHITTINGHAM our duly authorized [illegible] for Frankfort and vicinity, who will receive and forward all orders with attention and dispatch.

A NEW AND REVISED CATALOGUE,

for distribution, containing every desirable book, whether [illegible] the most popular of the times and [illegible] to be the most complete and best classified ever issued, without any exception.

300,000

are ready to be given away, mailed free to any address, to all parts of the world. It contains all works on

Art, Science, and Natural History.	D	Philosophical and Classical Works.
Adventures, Travels, &c.	E	Historical and Miscellaneous.
Agricultural & Domestic Economy.	P	Poetical, Theological, and Religious.
Belles Letters, Essays &c.	A	Law, Medical, Masonic, Standard Fiction,
Biographies,	R	Prayer, Hymn, and Glee Books,
Dictionaries,	T	Text Books for Schools, &c., &c.
Fire-side Tales,	M	
Gazetteers,		

With the thousand varieties of publications in every department of literature. We sell as low as, and in many cases, lower than any other house in the country; and with every book of the value of one dollar or more, we present some useful Gift, without extra charge.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET YOUR BOOKS AND GIFTS IS AT EVANS' GIFT BOOK STORE, No. 677 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

LET EVERY ONE CONSULT HIS OWN INTEREST,

And buy at EVANS' Gift Bookstore, examine the prices of books, see the beautiful gifts selected, and read among our patrons, and be satisfied that the only economical way of [illegible] books is at

No. 677 BROADWAY,
LAFARGE HOTEL BUILDING,
WE GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION.
JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

[illegible]

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

It will cost you nothing, and it will be valuable to you as a book of reference, if nothing more. Address,

D. W. EVANS & CO.,
No. 677 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—A WORD OF EXPLANATION to those who have known us under the style of EVANS' & Co. The Business located by us at No. 677 Broadway, New York City, is the oldest established house in the country, and is known world-wide as the original "Evans & Co.'s Gift Bookstore." Many have taken the advantage of our popularity to advertise under the same name, to increase their trade—and to protect the few who may be unacquainted with us, we would state that we have no connection with any other Gift Book House—and though many advertise under the name of Evans & Co., we are connected to D. W. EVANS and J. H. PRESTON, the first and only concern of that name. But to prevent all confusion in the future, we shall use the style of

D. W. EVANS & CO.,

and all persons wrongfully using the appellation to mislead the public, will be made to suffer the penalty of the law. D. W. EVANS & CO.,
apr9 w3m 677 Broadway, New York.

The Most Extraordinary Book of the Age.

FIRST EDITION OF 10,000 SOLD IN 6 WEEKS.

ENTITLED

"BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE."

PUBLISHED BY DR. S. PANCOAST,

916 *Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and for sale by all Booksellers.*

THIS is a book of 220 pages, 12mo, bound in cloth, with [illegible] plates, intended for Parents, Guardians, and Young [illegible]. Every young man that wishes to maintain his [illegible], should read this book. Several of the statements are really astonishing, and have never before appeared in print. Price $1. By mail $1.15.

NOW IN PRESS, AND READY FOR DELIVERY IN A FEW DAYS.

A GREAT WORK FOR THE LADIES.

By the same Author, entitled

Ladies' Medical Guide,

AND MARRIAGE FRIEND.

This is a work of nearly 600 pages, beautifully bound in cloth, and contains over 100 *Splendid and Curious Engravings*. It gives a complete description of the structure and function of the reproductive organs of the female, showing how married ladies may have or avoid large families. Also, a complete history of Hermaphroditism, with curious Plates, showing both sexes in one.

It also gives advice to Young Ladies in selecting a husband, pointing out the cause of so much unhappiness after marriage, and the influence it exerts on the offspring.

The work also gives the symptoms and treatment of all female diseases, so that every female may be her own Physician.

The last chapter is devoted to the TOILET, giving the recipes for cosmetics at present in use in the nobility of France, England, and Russia, for beautifying the skin, hair, teeth, and for removing foul and preserving a sweet breath. They have been obtained at great expense.

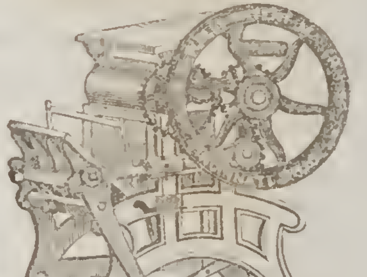
Price, $1.50. By mail, $1.75, or eight additional letter stamps. 5,000 copies have already been ordered. A new edition is in press.

For a complete description of the work see Prospectus, which will be sent on receipt of one letter stamp.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.

P. S.—Newspapers copying this advertisement [illegible]

JOB WORK!



STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

YEOMAN OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WE call the attention of [illegible] of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, County Clerks, Magistrates, and all others [illegible] work in the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing

CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS,
PREMIUM LISTS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters, Letter-Heads, &c., &c., &c.

We have the greatest variety of wood and metal types of the latest styles, *entirely new*;

STEAM POWER & CARD PRESSES,

fine paper and ink, of all kinds and colors, and employing the most experienced workmen, we are enabled to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to any office in the West, and at prices as low as the same can be had in Louisville or Cincinnati.

[illegible]

☞ Particular attention given to printing in inks of different colors. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
mar26 tf Frankfort, Ky.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S

LIST OF THE

British Reviews,

AND

Blackwood's Magazine.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

THESE Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.—In the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Fourteen Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

OUR REPRINTS *versus* ECLECTICS, &c.

As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus *virtually becoming copartners with them in the profits of the Reprints*, we trust the public will consider this in choosing their reading,—and give us the preference over *Eclectics* and other patchwork publications, whether monthly, or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works and *pay nothing* either to the *Foreign Publishers* or to us for the same. As to cheapness, nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, and by taking these works *entire*, subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover, taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan25 w&t-wtf No. 54, Gold street, New York.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORKS,

PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO.,

346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

THE following works are sent to Subscribers in any part of the country, upon receipt of retail price, by mail or express, prepaid:

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art, and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages. Vols. I., II., III., IV., & V. are now ready, each containing near 2,500 original articles. An additional volume will be published once in about three months.

Price, in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3 50; Half Mor., $4; Half Russia, $4 50 each.

The New American Cyclopædia is popular without being superficial, learned but not pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence. Every important article in it has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topic on which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment; to state just how it stands now. All the statistical information is from the latest reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead, but also of the living. It is a library of itself.

Abridgment of the Debates of Congress:

Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, from the Official Records of Congress.

The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 11 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months.

Cloth, $3; Law Sheep, $3 50; Half Mor., $4; Half Calf, $4 50 each.

A Way of Procuring the Cyclopædia or Debates.

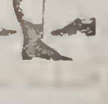
Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books, and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.

TO AGENTS.

No other works will so liberally reward the exertions of Agents. An Agent wanted in this county. Terms made known on application to the Publishers.

mar31 w&twtf

New Boot & Shoe Establishment.



LEONARD STREIF respectfully announces to the citizens of Frankfort that he has opened a shop on Main street for the purpose of manufacturing Boots & Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Give me a call.

mar7 w&t w3m